"THE SECRETS OF THE NIGHT"
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"THE SECRETS OF THE NIGHT"
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 86— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1925. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P and O. SAILENGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
10th Apl.	RAZMAK‡ ..		10,000
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,997
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,302
15th ,,	CALEDONIA.		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from Indian

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
16th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
14th May	A Steamer* ..	..
28th ,,	GAZANA* ..	5,284
11th June	MANDALA ..	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA * ..	7,241
9th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,278

* Cargo vessel only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
14th April	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
20th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN]
23rd May	NAGPORE	5,283	
26th ,,	DELTA	3,097	MALOJA
4th June.	LAHORE ..	5,282	
9th ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
15th ,,	ALIPORE ..	5,273	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
21st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

10th April ..	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
11th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar,
13th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
15th ,, ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa
15th ,, ..	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
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Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Nagano Maru	S. Kuba	3824	30th Mar.	15th Apr
Tenpaisan Maru,	K. Miyamoto.	5019	6th Apr.	20th
Asuka Maru,	T. Kusakari	7559	13th ,,	24th ,,
Calcutta Maru,	A. Yamashita.	5339	28th ,,	12th May
'Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	845	16th May	30th ,,

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105 84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135 108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160 128
Kobe	610	380	285	190 152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

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ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

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In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle. Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O., British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 30/6/24	30,65,586
Reserve	Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	London Agents:	

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,900,000
Reserved Fund	£ 800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E. C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 927

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	... Rs.	1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital	... Rs.	59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June, 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents,
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

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"SWASTIKA" Brand
IS THE
FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
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REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

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You have a duty to your Dependents. PROTECT THEM by a LIFE POLICY with the

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(Established 1908.)
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Intending Assurers are invited to compare rates and conditions of this most flourishing and up-to-date
INDIAN INSURANCE Co.
with any other in Field.
Funds exceed Rs. 12,00,000/-.
LIBERAL BONUS DECLARED.
GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICIES A SPECIALITY.
combining the advantages of Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.
Apply for New Explanatory Leaflet to —
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Opp. Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, Bombay.
(2) L. V. RAMDURG, Hubli.
(3) B. S. VAIDYA, Baroda.
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Manager, Head Office, AJMER.
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The perfected system to provide Marriage Dowries for Daughters, GUARANTEEING PAYMENT OF FULL SUM ASSURED IN EVENT OF PARENT'S DEATH, and RE FUND OF FULL PREMIUM PAID WITH PER CENT. INTEREST SHOULD CHILD DIE WITHIN POLICY TERM. Profits added if parent and child survive policy term. Descriptive pamphlet upon application.

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Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60 for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
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Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
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Wheeler's Building, Bombay.

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
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(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
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Telephone No. 20923.
Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.
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General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.
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Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.
A WORLD SERVICE.

MODERN TAILORING
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BEST MATERIALS
AND WORKMANSHIP.
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WANTED—For the A.M.C., Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, Bombay, Resident House Surgeon from the 1st of May, 1925. Qualifications special knowledge of Ophthalmology. Apply to the SECRETARY.
A 23080

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 143, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
A

WANTED—For Mahila Vidyalay Surat. A GRADUATE with Sanskrit. A gentleman with ten years' teaching experience or a lady will be preferred. Apply sharp.
A R1003

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to book orders for hand-made silks, tussor suitings, mercerised shirtings, silken saries, etc., etc. For terms apply to the NATIONAL TRADING COY., Ludhiana, Punjab.
A R1002

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A R1004

WANTED—A TRAVELLER to canvass orders from up-country towns. Salary Rs. 50 plus charges. Apply stating previous experiences to Box No. 734, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R992

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A R997

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A R1005

WANTED in small State in Kathiawar qualified ELECTRO MECHANICAL ENGINEER with practical experience, not less than 5 years, competent repairing Motors essential. Salary according to qualification. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 735, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SUITABLE POSITION by an Indian Chartered Accountant (England and Wales) Senior Graduate, Calcutta University also Graduate of United Kingdom. C/O Capt. Das Gupta, 203, Jangam Bari, Benares City.
B R100

WANTED—By a Hindu, Ex-Judicial Officer, having varied experience Private Secretaryship to a nobleman proceeding to England, Continent in the ensuing hot weather. Terms solicited Box No. 736 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1001

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TO LET—Upper and Lower FLAT of 77, Motlibai Street. Apply S. A. MISRI, 146, Nagdevi Street.
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TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and office use at Carnac Road, Abba Building, HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C M883

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C RM985

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MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

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IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

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M704

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N

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 300; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75, Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125, Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195, Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
N Ws

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

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Empire No. 1 with Back spacer (Fine)	100
L. C. Smith Brief Size Rs. 85, Hammond Multi	85
Rebuilt Typewriters: Remington 10 and 11 and Oliver 9 and 11. Exceptionally low prices. Ribbons Carbon Papers. Repairs to all Makes.	

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T 8

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N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 postage As. 5 extra.

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24, Bruce Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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"JOT this down," At our Auction Rooms, every Thursday we hold a Bonafide Sale. Here you can clear all your surplus furniture, articles of every description, including consignments, and convert them into cash. We pay you on Friday. Why not avail this unique service? No warehouse charges and modest terms. BYREN & CO., Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, 87, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
T 23012

UMBRELLA UMBRELLA—Best Austrian 2/8, also AGENT WANTED. High discount. For best office Typewriter very low price. GHOSE BROTHERS, Motilal Mansion Lamington Road, Bombay 7.
T R999

OUR famous durable PURE SWADESHI SILK KHADDAR for gents' suits twenty yards single width cost Rs. 27/8. GANGA STORES, Kasganj, U.P.
T R948

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

A GOOD SELECTION of SECOND HAND CARS and LORRIES. For Sale. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
23051

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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NOTICE.

WANTED—A MEDICAL OFFICER of Assistant Surgeon's Grade for Dharampur State Hospital. Apply stating terms and qualifications to THE DEWAN, DHARAMPUR STATE (Surat Dist.)

HUZUR SECRETARY, Dharampur State.

Dharampur, 7th April, 1925.
23079

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

PLOTS TO BE LET for period ending 31st March, 1926, at Mahalaxmi Flats for storing Hay in bales at Clerk Road near Willingdon Sports Club. Plan and conditions of the tenancy can be had from the Office of the LAND MANAGER, Bombay Improvement Trust, on payment of annas eight.
C23060

NOTICE.

THE best BREAD of English style, pure and FRESH MILK, BUTTER and CREAM can only be had from Messrs. E. HISCOCKS & CO., Jacob Circle, Cow's Milk a speciality.
905

FOR SALE

OFFERS are invited for purchase of COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS known as "ASARWA MILLS" at Ahmedabad, containing 23,576 Ring Spindles and 456 Looms with Preparatory Machinery, Buildings, Godowns, etc. A compound of 10 acres. Buildings and machinery believed to be in good condition; situated near Asarwa Railway Station at Ahmedabad. Particulars may be obtained and Buildings and Machinery seen by application to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., near Railway Station, AHMEDABAD, and title deeds relating to Mill premises at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & CO., Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY. Offers should be forwarded to T. D. Dinshaw Esq., 54, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

There is no undertaking that the highest or any offer shall be accepted.
R988

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHARE-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, 20th April, 1925 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Registered Office, Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, to pass the following Extraordinary Resolutions:—

1. That the following be inserted in the Articles of Association of the Company after Article 8. and 68A.—That Company may, by special resolutions, subject to confirmation by the Court, reduce its share capital in any way, and in particular may—

(a) Extinguish or reduce the liability on any of its shares in respect of share capital not paid up; or

(b) Either with or without extinguishing or reducing liability of any of its shares, cancel any paid up share capital which is lost or unrepresented by available assets: or

(c) Either with or without extinguishing or reducing liability on any of its shares, pay off any paid up share capital which is in excess of the wants of the Company, and may it and so far as is necessary after its memorandum by reducing the amount of its share capital and of its shares accordingly.

2. That the name of the Company be "The Asian Assurance Company" instead of "The Asian Commercial Assurance Company, Ltd."

Notice is further given that such of aforesaid extraordinary resolution as are carried with the requisite majority will be submitted as special resolutions for the confirmation at the confirmatory Meeting on WEDNESDAY, 6th May, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above registered office of the Company.

By order of the Board,
S. H. MEHTA & CO.,
Secretaries.
23078

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for 6,000 tons of Coal Bengal or C.P. Specifications can be had from the Store-Keeper. Tenders should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th April, 1925, and should be accompanied by 1 per cent of the tendered amount. The Municipality will have sole discretion as to the selection of the tender.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 4th April, 1925.
23077

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the materials of the three sheds erected by the Development Department at Kolekalyan on South side of Military Road near its junction with the Central Salsette Railway subject to the following conditions:—

1. That the tender should be addressed to the undersigned accompanied by the receipt of the Audit and Accounts Officer, Bombay Development Scheme of Rs. 500 to be paid as deposit.
2. That the balance of the purchase price shall be paid so soon as the acceptance of the offer is communicated to the successful tenderer failing which the deposit amount will be forfeited to the Development Department and the right will be sold to any other person without further reference to the said successful tenderer.
3. That the sheds should be removed within 2 months of the acceptance of the offer by the Development Department failing which the materials will be forfeited to the Department.
4. That the tender will be accepted subject to the approval of the Director of Development.
5. That the Director does not bind himself to accept any of the tenders nor to assign any reasons for not accepting them.
6. The form of tender can be obtained from the undersigned.
7. The tender should reach this office not later than 13th April, 1925.

(Sd.) E. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
Land Manager.
Development Directorate.

Old Custom House Yard,
Fort, Bombay, 31st March 1925.
23060

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. GANGJI NANSEY AND CO., Merchants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients Messrs. NARSI NAGSI AND CO.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that leasehold piece or parcel of land situate at Mansion Road Carnac Bunder on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 171 6/9 square yards together with the godown built or erected thereon and situate in Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on the North by land belonging to Port Trust on South by Plot No. 76, on East by Mansion Road and on the West by Frere Road and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 3186 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 4351 (6) Street No. 249a.

Dated this 8th day of April 1925.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
23088

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY are requested to take delivery of the SHARE CERTIFICATES for their fully paid up Shares in exchange for all the documents they hold entitling them for the Shares duly discharged on or before the 30th April, 1925. If they do not do so, the COMPANY will not be responsible for the same.

A. J. FERNANDEZ
Secretary.

Keshavji Building,
149, Frere Road, Bombay-3.
23085

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HOOSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant and Mr. K. R. P. Shroff as the Official Liquidator of Badham Pile and Company, Limited have agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Forbes Street, within the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 512 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 172, New No. 16834 and New Survey Nos. 2/9484 and 9485 and 2/9482 and Cadastral Survey No. 114 of Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 1196(1), Street Nos. 2—4—6 Forbes Street and bounded as follows i.e. on or towards the North and West by the property of Sir Sassoon J. David Bart. on or towards the South by Forbes Street aforesaid and on or towards the East by Rutherfield Street.

WADIA GHANDHI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay 9th April, 1925.
23081

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Public Auction Sale held by the Commissioner of the High Court, for taking Accounts in his Office on the 23rd day of March, 1925, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree made in the High Court suit No. 4219 of 1921, wherein Krishnarao Narayan Navalkar and others are Plaintiffs and Narayan Ganpatrao Navalkar are the Defendants, our clients Messrs. Shamrao Moroba Navalkar, Laxmanrao Moroba Navalkar, Vasant Moroba Navalkar, Khanderao Moroba Navalkar and Yeshwant Moroba Navalkar have been declared Purchasers of the property, situate at Kandewadi, and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder-written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon or in respect of the said property or part thereof either by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, equitable, mortgage or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay and also to the undersigned at their Office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that Piece or Parcel of pension and Tax Land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate in Vaitalwadi, now known as Kandawadi, without the Fort of Bombay, on the southern side of Kandewadi Public Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurements six hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 140, 292 and New No. 1138, Old Survey No. 519 and New Survey No. 7674 and Cadastral No. 220, Girgaum Division and by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 769 and Street No. 33 and bounded, on or towards the East by a passage leading towards the property of Haji Tyab Haji Rahimtulla, on or towards the West by the property of Moroba Ramchandra Navalkar, on or towards the North by the Kandewadi Public Road and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Tyab Haji Rahimtulla.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1925.

SABNIS, GOREGAOKER & SENJIT.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
23076

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London), Scientific Astrologer and Palmist Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works, delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship etc., at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time date month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.
M479

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2145 of 1924.

LALJI DAYAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMER, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 19th day of August, 1924, it was "inter alia" ordered that the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the first instalment of the decree viz., Rs. 2,000 and costs of execution.

And whereas by a Warrant of Attachment, dated the 17th day of October, 1924, certain moveable property consisting of Musical Instruments such as Harmoniums, Satars, cupboards, show cases, etc., was attached.

NOW it is hereby proclaimed and notified that the Sheriff of Bombay will, under the Judge's Order dated the 28th day of November, 1924, put up for sale by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 18th day of April, 1925, at 12-30 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) in the premises at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale. For further information application should be made to the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1925.

H. MACNAUGHTEN,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA.
Plaintiff's Solicitors.
23086

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3521 of 1924.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 2nd day of October, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V., rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

E. B. BANSILAL ABIECHAND, a firm, carrying on business at Mumbadevi, outside the Fort, by their munim Lachmandas Harakhchand Daga ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

PENA VINA RENA MENA PARTUM CHETI, a firm, formerly carrying on business at Pydhonie, outside the Fort of Bombay, but whose present whereabouts are not known ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS the above-named Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 10,814-0-3 with interest at 18 annas per cent. per mensem from the 1st day of September, 1924, until judgment and costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 7th day of July, 1925, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 9th day of October, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
for Prothonotary

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 23rd day of February, 1925.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
23082

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of ALI MAHOMED FAZAL alias ALI MAMED FAZEL alias ALI-MAHOMED FAZEL, alias ALIMAMED FAJAL alias ALIMAMAD FAZEL alias ALI MAHOMED FAZAL, alias ALI MAMAD FAZAL alias ALI MAHAMOOD FAZAL alias ALI MOHOMED FAZAL, alias ALIMOHAMAD FAZAL alias ALLI MOHOMAD FAZEL, alias ALLIMAHAMAD FAZEL, alias ALIMOHMAD FAZEL, a merchant, late of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

HALIMABAI, widow and Hasham Fazal, also of Bombay Halai Memon Mohamedan Inhabitants, the latter by profession a Hawker and respectively residing at Masjid Street, and New Cazee Street, Null Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Ninth day of April in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 9th day of April, 1925.

Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE AND CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3089

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Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT 6, 8, and 10 P. M.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P. M.

"THE WANDERING JEW"

Featuring England's Greatest Actor.

MATHESON LANG

Supported by an all star cast including Hutin Britton and Isobel Elsom. A superb film version of E. Temple Thurston's wonderful play—the play which took London by storm. A stupendous production which opens in the time of Christ on Earth and concludes with the Spanish Inquisition. Marvellous scenes of the Crusades. A story of intense power impressive in its great beauty. Gorgeous and elaborate stage effects.

A VERITABLE TRIUMPH OF FILM CRAFT UNANIMOUSLY DESCRIBED AS MATHESON LANG'S MOST BRILLIANT EFFORT.
A PICTURE YOU WILL GO TO SEE MORE THAN ONCE.

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices:—Rs. 2—4 Rs. 2 Re. 1—8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 (including Tax.)
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE, BETWEEN 9—30 A.M. AND 1 P.M. AND 5 P.M. AND 11 P.M.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, IRON PIPES, WIRE ROPE, LIFE JACKETS EMPTY OIL CASKS, DRUMS, TINS, CASES MANILLA ROPE, WOODEN RACKS, OLD LINEN CHAIN ETC., ONE MOTOR CAR OVERLAND FOUR.

Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 14th April, 1925 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the P. and O Dockyard, Mazagaon, the above-mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE and CO.,

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH APRIL, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 25, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction Byculla Bungalow, situated at the corner of "Rebsh" Street near Lal Chimney, valuable house-hold furniture, crockery, sliding table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb-waiters, crockery stands, dining tables, book cases, large and small bedsteads, single and double bed stead, Almyrahs, dressing and wash-stand tables, chiffoniers and drawers, cloth and gown presses, meat safes, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman:

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ON SUNDAY, THE 19TH APRIL AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 19th April at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, Narayan Dabholkar Road, now known as Lands-End Road, very valuable and made-to-order season wood furniture of the latest design and workmanship rich glass, crockery and platedware, solid blackwood open carved furniture, Jacobine furniture leather lined, "Sharaton" suite, Chesterfield, and drawing room suits valuable books and book cases, rich carpets, fancy mirror cabinets, Parisian bronze, terracotta and marble figures, large mirror back side boards and dumbwaiters, revolving top writing table, office chairs, glass door silver and book cases, Gun Saxona, book case with valuable books, rich engravings, wall and table clocks, large mirror back chiffoniers, one cottage piano phonograph, single and double bedsteads mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, hat stands, easy chairs, meat safes, teapoys, aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of Hon. Mr Justice E. M. Pratt., I.C.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
TO-DAY—FOR ONE DAY ONLY
UNIVERSAL JEWEL DRAMA

"BUTTERFLY"

featuring Ruth Clifford, Laura LaPlante and Norman Kerry
"She cannot have him—I love him!"
"But you cannot love two men!"

The Story of an Irresistible American Flirt.

To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA—

New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME
UNIVERSAL-JEWEL
Comedy Drama in 7 parts

"THE SECRETS OF THE NIGHT"

featuring an all-star cast, including

MADGE BELLAMY JAMES KIRKWOOD

The laughter-provoking story of a Bank Director who wanted to die, but whom nobody was willing to shoot. The Coroner turned the whole house into a veritable Bedlam—a mad house let loose.

The Programme includes the International News. To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

THE OLDEST AND BEST

Late Prof. K. V. CHHATRE'S

THE NEW INDIAN CIRCUS

Prof. TRIMBAKRAO THORAT'S RENOWNED BOMBAY CIRCUS

60 PERFORMING ANIMALS

AND

50 EXPERT ARTISTS

Comprising of Maratha Veer, Philipines and Burmese,

SPECIAL MATINEE on SATURDAY, SUNDAY, MONDAY at 4-30 p.m.

DAILY SHOWS 9-30 p.m.

LOCALITY:—Near Charni Road Railway Station Close to Tram and Train.

Sole Proprietor;

TRIMBAKRAO THORAT.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—

R. B. SHINDE, 3rd Kumbharwada Lane, Bombay.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD

Owing to the length of programme we have changed the time.—

5, 7, 9 and 11 o'clock daily.
Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

presents

in his own original story

"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"

The story grips one from beginning to end?

It really leaves one breathless?

Don't miss this opportunity.

NEXT WEEK. NEXT SAT.

Madan's mightiest motion picture supreme:—

TOORKEY HOOR
in 14 emotional Reels.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM
Presents
THIS WEEK
KRISHNA FILM Co.'s
KOHINOOR PRODUCTION

DEVI TODI

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA
NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY.

FRIDAY, 10th April 1925, at (p.m. 3 Noon)
EKACH PYALA

SATURDAY, 11th April, 1925, at (p.m. 3 Noon)
ASHA NIRASHA

SUNDAY, 12th April 1925, at (p.m. 3 Noon)
NAND KUMAR

MONDAY, 13th April, 1925, at (p.m. 3 Noon
SAUBHADRA.

Manager.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 9.

S S Olympia, Coldwell, Liverpool.
S S Hohenfels, Metz, Hamburg.
S S Steel Mariner, Amet, New York.
S S Chakla, Woollatt, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

April 10.

S S Tottori Maru, Batsukura, Kobe.
S S Schidiejidh, Samparino, Calcutta.
S S Rydal Hall, Gorst, Calcutta.
S S Panaghis, Priamos, Dunkirk.
S S Tirreno, Tarabacchie, Hamburg.
S S Naldera, Coldwell, London.
S S Razmak, Miller, Marseilles.
S S Varsova, Watson, Busreh.

LOADING.

April 9.

Steamer Varela, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Olympia for Liverpool.
Steamer Hohenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Homayun for Mauritius.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind 3529 tons, Captain Palmer, arrived in harbour to-day from London with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo a general cargo and passengers.

S S Naldera: The P and O S N Company's steamer Naldera, 8556 tons, Captain G J Coldwell, will sail on Saturday from Ballard Pier Station for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Razmak:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Razmak, 4937 tons, Captain E C Miller, will sail to-day from harbour for Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3297 tons, Captain R Coldwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Hohenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Hohenfels, 1742 tons, Captain T Metz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Steel Mariner:—The B I S N Company's steamer Steel Mariner, 3450 tons, Captain S Amet, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Tottori Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tottori Maru, 3709 tons, Captain B Batsukura, will sail to-day from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Tirreno:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Tirreno, 2653 tons, Captain Tarabochie will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1957 tons, Captain J S Watson, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, April 9.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
7 City of Manchester 3566, London, 23/4, K N Co.
8 Genova 4207, Genova, 15/4, L Triestino.
10 Dumana 5112, Plymouth 11/4 M M & Co.
12 Bratton Castle, 4154, Karachi 8/4 F F C & Co Ltd.
13 Karapara 3772 Africa 15/4 M M & Co.
Queda 4760 N.F., N.F. M. M. & Co.
Olympia 3266, L'pool, N.F. Graham's Trading Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hartfield 2882, N. York, N. F. Graham's Trading Co. Ltd.
2 Cl. Macbrayne 2978, M. Coast, N.F., J F & Co.
6 Nagono Maru 2,281, Tuticorin, 12/4, N Y Kaisha.
7 Vigo 3253, Hull, 11/4 J Finlay & Co.
10/11 Tannenfels 1745, Karachi, 7/4 L Edwards Ltd.
10 & 11 Flowergate, 3276, Rangoon, N. F. S. S. N Co. Ltd.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Ischia 2270, Genoa, N.F. Lloyd T & M Co.
C & R Panaghis 3192, Dunkirk, 804 T M & Co
C & R Kohinur, 3240, Rangoon, N.F. T M & Co.
D & E Honolulu Maru, 3,541, Japan 11/4, O S Kaisha.
F Nethergate, 3197, Antwerp, N F T M & Co
H Magwe 170, Alleppy, N.F. Bhajikar and Khopkar.
N Kidderpore 3263, Kobe, N. F. M. M. & Co

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Morea due about 1th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O S N Co.
China due about 8th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 11th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON

Masuia due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of London due about 11th April, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May, Agent K N Co.
Clan Macwhirter, due about 18th April, Agent J F Co.
City of Brisbane due about 17th April, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
S S Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

Bassano due about 20th April, Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Teneriffa due about 18th April, Agent G T Co.
Vinstra due about 18th May, Agent G T Co

FROM HAMBURG

Stermfels due about 12th April, Agent I Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM

Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co
Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co

FROM TRIESTE

Cracovia due about 18th April, L T C
Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Isarco due about 28th April, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 1st May, Agent M Italiana.
Massini due about 26th May, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 9th April Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Algio due about 7th April, Agent Volkart Bros.
Steel Mariner due about 9th April, Agent M M & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Asuka Maru due about 10th April, Agent N Y K.
Argun Maru due about 10th April Agent O S K.
Uga Maru, due about 14th April, Agent O S K.
Borneo Maru, due about 25th April, Agent O S K
Sumatra Maru, due about 10th May, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

9-4-25.

S S Hartfield for New York:—100 cwt gum karaya, J Moolchand & Co. 60 cwt gum olibanum, E Virjee & Co. 1 bale woollen carpets, Cox & King's Shipping Agency Ltd. 162 cwt turmeric I A N Moosa & Co, Ltd. 201 cwt gum karaya Amin & Sons.

S S Hartneld for Philadelphia:—216 bales wool, Shamji Mul; 4 bales wool, Deccan Trading Co. Ltd. 16 bales goat hair, Deccan Trading Co. Ltd.

S S Hartfield for Baltimore—100 cwt turmeric, I A H Moosa Ltd.

S S Hartfield for Boston:—300 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co.

S S City of Manchester for Hull:—4000 cwt. cotton seed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ltd.

S S City of Lahore for Liverpool:—8 bales cotton waste oily, Ralli Bros. 28 bales cotton waste clean, Ralli Bros. 105 cwt turmeric, Amin and Sons; 50 bales hemp, G. Puransar; 40 bales cotton (African sita), T M Kaisha Ltd. 450 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi; 27 bales cotton fly, V N Joshi. 50 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S City of Lahore for Marseilles:—51 cwt. turmeric Amin & Sons. 100 tons old iron, G Jamal.

S S Genova for Genoa:—4000 cwt linseed, Mitsuit Bussan Kaisha Ltd. 2000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ltd.

S S Genova for Naples:—200 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Ischia for Marseilles:—9200 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Naldera for London—24 bales cow hides tanned, L Tiaaca & Sons. 50 cases bristles, J A Begbie & Co. Ltd. 1 bundle cotton, dhurries, Mackannon M & Co. 203½ cwt. horn tops, Cox & King's Shipping A Ltd.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—800 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co. Ltd. 30 bales wool, Cox & King's Shipping A Ltd. 55 bales wool The Bombay Co. Ltd. 2001 cwt myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros.

S S Tirreno for Hamburg:—135 bales cotton fly, H E Bode & Sons.

S S Tirreno for Rotterdam:—4000 cwt ginnelly seed, Strauss & Co. Ltd.

S S Dumana for London:—2000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 301 cwt turmeric C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Dumana for Havre:—800 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros. 5000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros. 1953 cwt myrabollams Kalyandas Bros.; 100 cwt cashew nuts kernel, V Bhasker; 55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd. 1001 cwt. myrabollams, Mathradas Bros. 2000 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros. 5000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Dumana for Constantinople:—20 bales cotton twist, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd.

S S Caterina Gerolinich for Trieste:—162½ cwt. gum olibanum, Y Mossabhoy; 55 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji & Co. 53 bales cotton H M Halim & Co. 12 bales cotton, H Ramjhagat & Co.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—25 cwt shark fins, B P Balikaka; 100 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co. Ltd. 135 cwt shark fins E Moledina; 15 cwt fishmaws E M Moledina; 15 cwt fishmaws R Dhanji & Co. 70 cwt. shark fins, R Dhanji & Co.

S S Soudan for San Francisco via Hongkong:—1 bundle [illegible], Grindlay & Co. Ltd. 6 bundle woollen carpets, Grindlay & Co. Ltd.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—50 drums Indian Turpentine, W Heywood & Clark; [illegible] bales coton Volkart Bros.

S S Soudan for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. Ltd.

S S Soudan for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, C Damjee & Sons; 100 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. Ltd 500 bales cotton, Japan Coton T Co. Ltd. 200 bales cotton, C Umersey & Co.

S S Tuttori Maru for Hongkong:—18 cwt. ivory Hoosenbhoy & Co.

S S Honolulu Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Yokaichi:—11 bales cotton (African sita) T M Kaisha Ltd. 200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Osaka:—42 bales cotton African sita) T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Moji:—179 bales cotton (African sita) T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Honolulu for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton H Rambhagat & Co.

S S Honolulu Maru for Nagoya:—450 bales cotton (African sita) T M Kaisha Ltd. 200 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—117 bales cotton (African sita) T M Kaisha Ltd. 55 bales cotton D M Waghji

S S Tenmaisan Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tenmaisan Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Nagano Maru for Osaka—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Nagano Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton K K Kaisha Ltd. 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Nagano for Shanghai:—1950 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Nagano for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

IMPORTS.

9-4-25

S S Tannenfels from Hamburg:—Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd.:—

From Hamburg:—1 drum lubricating oil, 6 casks lubricating oil, 130 casks chlorate of potash 450 kegs chlorate of potash, 20 kegs sugar of lead, 57 casks safety fuse, 6 casks white oil, 6 casks mercury oil, 103 casks Aniline colours, 131 cases Aniline colours, 29 cases wire netting, 46 cases padlocks, 25 cases slate pencils, 25 cases school slates, 175 cases slates, 157 cases iron ware, 47 cases enamelled ware 46 cases earthenware 16 cases enamelled basins, 21 cases hardware, 12 cases buttons, 50 cases glass bangles 67 cases lamp-parts 29 cases chemical products 30 cases lamps, 26 cases Berlin wool, 59 cases Sparklers 350 cases Beer 130 cases spirits 55 cases iron chains, 12 cases needles 21 cases paint, 45 drums paint, 29 drums caustic soda 216 drums magnesium chloride 1026 cases, hollow glass 7 crates hollow glass, 116 packages copper sheets, 200 bundles copper sheets, 16 bundles hurricane lamps, 414 pkgs hurricane lamps, 43 cases hurricane lamps 24 cases brass sheets 200 bundles brass sheets, 100 bundles brass circles, 20 bundles boot protectors 120 bales grey boards 488 bales paper, 32 cases paper, 59 demijohns formal de hyde, 200 D/bags Epsom Salt, 200 D/bags caraway seed.

From Bremen—25 cases hurricane lanterns, 10 cases emmly bottles.,

From London:—50 cases brandy, 7 cases paper, 28 bales paper, 15 drums magnisium chloride 200 bundles copper sheets, 180 bundles yellow metal squares.

From Antwerp:—100 cases tacks 36 cases Panel Pins, 15 cases syrup, 3109 cases window glass 1063 cases nails, 25 cases rivets, 12 cases yellow metal sheathing, 20 cases copper wire; 225 cases glass 50 cases Cod Liver Oil. 56 packages fittings, 18 packages tiles 309 crates tiles, 183 cases tiles, 18 cases brass wire, 48 cases aluminium circles 159 packages copper sheets, 20 barrels zinc oxide, 20 D/bags Bolts and Nuts, 160 D/bags maize pearl starch 20 kegs hyposulphite of soda, 21 barrels iron ware, 250 bags carbonate of soda, 50 drums sulphide of sodium 20 casks Tartaric Acid 200 casks Barytes 10 casks Aniline colour 9 drums Aniline colour 12 pieces ivory, 4 bags ivory, 12 bales straw boards 24 bales paper, 289 pieces beams, 1063 pieces steel sheets, 4250 bundles steel sheets 2768 bundles steel bars 10669 pieces steel bars, 2432 pieces steel plates, 396 bundles steel plates 3196 bundles hoops, 958 pieces hoops, 100 pieces steel channels 830 pieces steel Angles 104 bundles steel angles 531 bundles tubes 400 pieces tubes.

From Rotterdam,—242 cases Aniline colours 500 cases vegetable fat, 676 cases vegetable products 33 cases apothecary ware, 102 cases dyes 639 packages dyes 33 kegs dyes, 25 kegs Aniline salt 5 casks Aniline salt 5 casks Aniline salt, 92 casks chrome alum, 5 casks Aniline dyes, 107 cases Aniline Dyes, 11 drums zinc chloride, 65 drums dyeing materials 6 packages dyeing materials 25 kegs hydrosulphate of soda.

GUARANTEED HARMLESS SCIENTIFIC CURE.

LEPROSY

Nodular, Tubercular, Anæsthetic, Para or mixed, and due to any origin promptly cured by internal and external specifics including those of fumigation and bath for 45 days' use at Rs. 15 per set.

Dr. Fernandes, Major, M.D., I.M.S., Professor of Dermatology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, after examining our patient under treatment states:—She says she is hopeful of a complete recovery. P. Veeraswamy, Esq., Surveyor, Cocanada:—I am cured by yours alone.

LEUCODERMA

or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics, internal and external at Rs. 10 per set.

Mr. J. L. Proctor, Bombay:—Cured my white patches entirely. Dr. B. M. Misra, L.M.S., In-charge, Police Hospital, Puri:—Used in two cases found and good result. Mr. B. Singh, Port Blair:—My son got complete cure. Capt. A. T. Shaikh, Shikarpur, Sind:—Leucoderma specific very useful.

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
BHAGALPUR & MIHIJAM. *Tel. Add:* "CHEMIST," Bhagalpur. Also from THOMSON & TAYLOR LTD., BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA, ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE

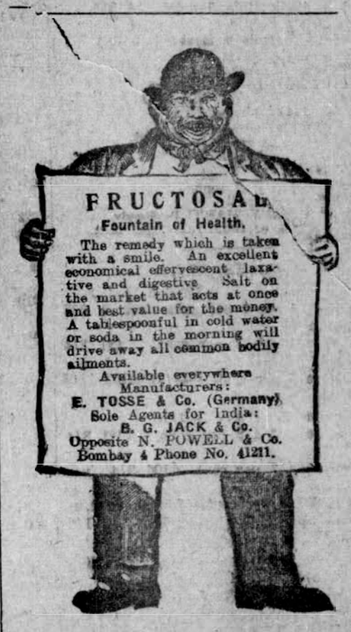
You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.

PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.

Particulars from—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.


FRUCTOSAL
Fountain of Health.
The remedy which is taken with a smile. An excellent economical effervescent laxative and digestive. Salt on the market that acts at once and best value for the money. A tablespoonful in cold water or soda in the morning will drive away all common bodily ailments.
Available everywhere
Manufacturers:
E. TOSSE & Co. (Germany)
Sole Agents for India:
B. G. JACK & Co.
Opposite N. POWELL & Co.
Bombay & Phone No. 41211.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 9.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 665
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 725
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 710
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 117
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 112
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153¼
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 208
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158¼
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280¼
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.78-1/2
London—Paris Frcs 92.50
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.80
London—Rome Liras 116.00
London—Berlin Marks——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was steady

London, April 8.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/5 29/32.
Bar Gold steady £4.6.5.
Bar Silver Spot quiet 31 1/2.

London, April 8.

Rentes 3 per cent	46 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot)	31 1/2
Bar Silver 2 months hence	31 3/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet China bought and sold Indian small buyer.

Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans	3 3/4

Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th ultimo.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 9. Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/8
Bank Demand	1/5 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 3/16
Fcs Demand.	667
American Dollars	281
Hongkong Dollars	153 1/2
Shanghai	208
Japan	117 1/2
Singapore	158 3/4

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, April 8.

Stockholm	17.76
Christiania	29.95
Amsterdam	11.99
Switzerland	24.78

London, April 8.

Exchange on London in :—	
Paris	92.45
Germany	20.09 7/8
Italy	unquoted.
New York, April 8.	
Demand Bills	47812

DISCOUNTS.

London, April 8.

Discount:—	
Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 5/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	5 3/8
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	5 3/4

5 per cent Rentes 18.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay April 9.

3 Months 4-5/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 6-1/4 per cent.
1 Month 5-3/4 per cent.
3 Months 5-1/2 per cent.
6 Months 5 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY MARKET—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Apl. 8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £88 3/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £91 3/4 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £102 1/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £77 +.1/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104 3/4 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 57 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 49 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 —.1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 58 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay April 9.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/11/3
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/13/3
Bar gold ready Rs. 73/14
Bar gold forward Rs. 73/15
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 71/11
Bar silver ready Rs. 21/13
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 21/13
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 21/15/3

London, April 8.

Bar gold read s. 86-5.
Silver ready d. 31-8
Silver forward d. 31-6
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. Cash dull. Forward steady. China bought cash and sold forward. Market closed not overstrong.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 9.

Ready:—21-13-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Chaitor	21-12-6	21-13-0		21-13-0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay April 9.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/13
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/15
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 58/13
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 103
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/13
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104/2
6½ per cent Bombay Devp Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 97
TONE OF MARKET—Steady.

SHARES.

Bombay April 9.

In the Share Market, business was not possible to-day as the Market was closed, it being a Settlement day.

London, April 8.

	£
Hongkong Bank	139
Chartered Bank	Ex. 20 5/8
National Bank	46 1/2
P. & O. Bank	11
Eastern Bank	6 3/8

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 9.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th April, 1925.

Cotton	24040 Bales
Wheat	6370 Cwts
Linseed	37520 "
Rape, etc.	3554 "
Gingellyseed	1589 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	3720 "
Castorseed	13287 "
Rice	112935 "
Myrabollams	6851 "
Cottonseed	7780 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	812 "
Juwar	3454 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	Nil "
Bajri	1560 "
Coal	6918 Tons.

RUBBER.

London, April 8.

Para Up River Fine, Spot May/June steady 18 3/4.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot April 20 5/8.
Tone:—Firm sellers reserved.

LINSEED.

London, April 8.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
April/May sellers £22 1/4.
Linseed Tone:—Firm little doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
April/May done 44 1/8.
May/August done and buyer 44 1/8.

London, April 8.

Linseed La Plata Argentine April/May Buyers £20.
Paid early £19 7/8.
Tone:—Firm little doing closed firmer.
Cottonseed Bombay April/May sellers £9 1/2.
Castorseed Bombay April/May steady £22 5/8.
Rapeseed Toria Apl/May Hamburg sellers at £20 1/2 May/June Rotterdam paid at 20 1/4.
Rapeseed Ferozepore April/May sellers £19 3/4.
Rapessed Brown Cawnpore April/May nominal £18 1/2.
Tone:—Firmly held.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, April 8.

Cardiff to Bombay 14

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, April 8.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 45/6.
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 47.
General Tone of Tallow Auction:—Quiet no auction next week.

METALS.

London, Apl. 8.

English best Selected Copper £63 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £60 7/8
Copper Braziers £80
Yellow Metal 7 9/16
Hard Spelter 29 3/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2

London, April 8.

Tin Block 234 3/4

Visak	21-14-9 21-15-9	21-15-6

Teji Mandi.
Chaitor 0—0—0
Visak. 0—4—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 9.

Ready:—74-0-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Chaitor	73-12-0	74-2-0		74-0-0
Visak	71-7-0	71-11-0		71-11-0

Teji Mandi.
Chaitor 0—0—0
Visak. 1—5—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

9th Apl. 1925.

A further drop of 20 to 25 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on continued long liquidation on reports of rain in Oklahoma and Texas. The market was featureless. Liverpool has been reported 16 to 20 points lower. The market declined on reports of rain.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 8th instant as under:—

"With good rain scattered over Texas and Oklahoma and prospect of largely increased acreage, outlook is now quite promising. On moderate rally favour sales."

Messrs. The Cotton Agents Ltd., have received the following cable dated 8th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Grunnings and Co.:—

"Rain doing good in Western Texas. Market steady at the decline. Our opinion is that the depression is only temporary."

In consequence of a further moderate decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 460 1/2 i.e. Rs. 4 1/2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach July/August. At the opening Commission Houses were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 462 on selling in April/May the market receded to Rs. 460 1/2 and closed at Rs. 461, whilst Broach April/May opened at Rs. 453 and improved to Rs. 454 1/2 on general buying but again eased to Rs. 453 on selling by a Japanese House and closed at Rs. 453 1/2. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 460 1/2 for July/August and going up to Rs. 461 closed quiet at Rs. 460 on selling by Bazar operators and a well-known Indore operator.

F.G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 405 and Rs. 409 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

The Marwari Bazar and the Sewri markets are closed to-morrow for Easter Holidays, and we will not issue our report.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, April 9.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	452 1/2
" " " July-Aug.	..	460
Fully Good Bengal May	..	406
" " " July	..	411

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 9.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	435	425	410	400
M. G. Broach	482	475	470	463

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 9.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	454
" " July/Aug.	..	461
Fully Good Bengal May	..	406
" " July	..	410
Good Southerns May/June	..	451

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 9.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	..	..
" Fine M.G.	..	410/15
" F.G.M.G.	400/5	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	..	410/15
" F.G.M.G.	400/5	..
Punjab Americans M.G.	495	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	445	465
Nagpur	440	465
Yeotmal .. Fine M.G.	435	460
Pulgaon .. " "	440/45	460
Dhamangaon " "	435	455
Amraoti .. " "	425	450/55
Khamgaon-Akola "	425/430	450/55
Mulkapur " "	400	440
Khandesh " "	405/10	450/40
" F.G.M.G.	..	..
Broach Fine M.G.	..	480
" Fully Good "	..	460/65
Muthia Fine "	..	..
" F.G.M.G.	430/20	..
Dharwar S.G.	..	..
Coompta M.G.	515	..
Westerns "	470/85	..
" H.G.	..	..
Miraj M.G.	510	..
Cambodia	530/40	..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATION.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPOTR.

9th April 1925.

New York Market, 8th April.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.35	May		24.12	—23
24.63	July	24.40—23	24.41	—22
24.31	Oct.		24.06	—25
24.17	Jan.		23.97	—20

New York Spot on 7th April, 24.60—05; New Orleans closed.

Telegraphic market advices:—Small but steady and featureless market.

July highest 24.45 (10.05 a.m.), lowest 24.28 1.27 p.m.), range .17 points.

Liverpool Market, 8th April.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.33	May	13.24—09	13.25—08	13.13	—29
13.39	July	13.29—10	13.32—07	13.20	—10
13.20	Oct.			13.03	—17
13.05	Jan.			12.89	—16
Egyptian					
29.15	May			29.75	+60
27.95	July			28.55	+60

Telegraphic market advices:—Quiet market. Market eased on raining in Oklahoma, and on rains reported in North- West Texas.

American cross rate 4.78 1/2.

COTTON.

Liverpool, April 8.

Total Day's Sales:—

	Bales.
At Liverpool	5,600
On Spec. and for Exp.	300
East Indian	nil.

Mid. Americans Spot:—

Universal Standard quiet	13.42
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis	31.65

New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	24.11
July	24.39
October	24.05

New York Noon Call:—

May	24.09
July	24.38
October	24.06

New Orleans 10 a.m.:—

March	24.03
May	24.32

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Futures at New York:—		
May	24.12	—.23
July	24.40	—.23
October	24.06	—.25
January	23.97	—.20

Liverpool, April 8.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands		G.O.C.
Liverpool:—		
May	13.13	—.20
July	13.20	—.19
October	13.03	—.17
January	12.89	—.16

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Apl. 8.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands		G. O. C.
Liverpool.		
April	13.04	—.21
May	13.13	—.20
June	13.12	—.20
July	13.20	—.19
August	13.14	—.18
September	13.09	—.18
October	13.03	—.17
November	12.93	—.18
December	12.92	—.18
January	12.89	—.16
February	12.86	—.16
March	12.84	—.16
April	12.82	—.16

Tone:—Barely steady.

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, April 8.

Future Delivery Prices:—		
April	13.16	—.09
May	13.22	—.11
July	13.28	—.11
October	13.10	—.10
January	12.95	—.10
March	12.90	—.10
Egyptians:—		
May	29.50	+.35
July	28.25	+.30
November	23.80	+.35
January	22.50	unchgd.

Liverpool, Mar 9.

Future Delivery Prices:—	
May	13.14+.1
July	13.20 unchgd.
Oct.	13.02—.1

EGYPTIANS.

May	29.35—.40
July	28.25—.30
Nov.	23.45—.30
London 8th Belgium	9476
Athens	27750

Cuban Sugar 13 5/8 Apl. Sellers.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Apl. 8.

April	30.00 +.60
May	29.75 +.60
June	29.15 +.60
July	28.55 +.60
August	27.40 +.55
September	26.20 +.50
October	25.45 +.45
November	23.75 +.30
December	23.30 +.30
January	22.80 +.30
February	22.70 +.30
March	22.65 +.35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Apl. 8.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to Continent	19,000

Futures at New York:—

May	24.12	—.23
July	24.40	—.23
October	24.06	—.25
January	23.97	—.20
Spot Cotton at New York	24.35	—.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.25	—.25

Futures at New Orleans:—

May	24.10	—.25
July	24.38	—.24

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 20
Demand Bills 478.12
Silver:—Foreign mined 66 7/8

INDIAN COTTON.

Scinde:—	
Good	10.25
Fully Good	10.65
Fine	11.05
Bengal:—	
Good	10.35
Fully Good	10.75
Fine	11.15
Oomra:—	
Good	10.90
Fully Good	11.30
Fine	11.70
Broach:—	
Good	11.25
Fully Good	11.65
Fine	12.05

WHEAT.

London, April 8.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. April/May sellers 58/9.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. April/May sellers 59/6.
Tone:—Firm dearer better trade.
Australian April/May sellers 58/6.
Choice White Karachi MayJune sellers 59/6.
Soft Red Karachi April/May buyers 58.
Two Club Calcutta April/May paid 60.

CARGOES MARCH PAID.

West Australian Wheat 58/3.
Victorian 58/6.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 9. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	57 0 0	8 7 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	56 0 0	8 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	59 0 0	8 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 5 0	10 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 15 0	13 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 9 0	13 1 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black ..	62 0 0	12 4 0
Poppyseed, White ..	13 4 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	64 0 0	12 15 0
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 12 0
Barley	42 0 0	6 0 0
Castroseed	64 0 0	12 13 0
Cotton Seed Ready Delivery	....	....
Jira	15 0 0	....
Forward,	Rs. a. p	
Wheat, May	8 6 3	
Linseed, May	13 7 6	

JAAV SUGAR.

London, April 8.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
June/July sellers 17/7 1/2.
July/Sept sellers 17/3.
October/December sellers 17/1 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
October/December sellers 17/4.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
October/December sellers 17/4 3/4.
Tone:—Java sellers offering easier rates no demand from India.

London, April 7.

Belgium 94.83
Athens:—Unreceived.
Cuban Sugar April sellers 13/9.

London, April 8.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata April/May shipment to Hull at £ 19 7/8.
Rapeseed Toria May/June shipment to Notterdam at £20 1/4.
Castorseed Bombay 3 per cent to Genoa April/May at £21 5/8.
Wheat Cargo Australian 58 1/2 to Calcutta April/May at 60.
Barley Parcel spot at 33 1/2.

BARLEY.

London, April 8.

Karachi Barley May/June nominal 39.

COPPER.

Bombay, April 9.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3-4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 12 0
Copper American ..	1 1-2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..	..	62 0 0
Panchteka Joint ..	..	27 0 0
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61 0 0
Brass Bars	..	39 4 0
Pat Klai	..	67 8 0
Lead, Country	..	25 0 0
Roger Brass, metal 3-4	..	56 8 0
" " to 1 ..	..	55 12 0
" " 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1 1-2 to 1-3-4 to 2		64 12 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, ..		66 0 0
" " 1-1-4 ..		65 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 9.

		per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	..	No. 14 1-2	0 13 0
Kilachand	..	No. 20 1-2	0 15 3
Currimbhai	..	No. 12 1-2	0 13 0
Elphinstone	..	No. 12 1-2	0 12 9
David	..	No. 10 1-2	0 12 6
Shapurji	..	No. 10 1-2	0 12 3
Trikamdas	..	No. 10 1-2	0 12 6
Sattara	..	No. 10 1-4	0 12 6
Shapurji	..	No. 6 1-2	0 11 3
Light-house	..	No. 6 1-2	0 11 0
Japan	..	No. 40—1	1 5 6
"	..	No. 42—2	1 7 6
"	..	No. 20	1 0 3
"	..	No. 32	1 4 9

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 8.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.838 inches.
Temperature of Air	83.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	77.1 "
Dew Point	74.1 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	76% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	2.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.5 "
Minimum do. do. ..	77.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	96 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. in ft
	Apl.			Apl.		
Th.	9	11 39	28 2	9	16 45	16 9
		23 46	28 3		5 13	16 9
Frl.	10	12 19	28 7	10	17 24	15 1
		..	..		5 46	17 5
Sat.	11	3 4	28 1	11	18 2	17 2
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 1
Sun.	12	0 58	27 9	12	6 58	15 2
		13 41	28 6		19 25	18 3
M.	13	1 36	27 3	13	7 39	15 5
		14 29	28 1		20 19	19 2
Tu.	14	2 22	26 5	14	8 28	16 1
		15 24	27 4		21 24	20 0
W.	15	3 18	25 7	15	9 27	16 9
		16 31	26 8		23 1	20 4

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay April 9.

Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M. G. F. G.	..468/472	453	460 3/4
Oomra M. G. Fine	..440/50		
" M. G. Black leaf.	..420/30		
Bengal M. G. Fine	..420/25		
" M. G. F. G.	..405/10	405	409
Khandesh Black leaf	..385/400		
Khandwa/Sanavad	..410/35		
Jalna/Aurragangabad	..400/415		
Harda	..445/55		
Ujjain	..440/50		
Parbhani	..430/40		
Purna.	..440/45		
Nander.	..445/50		
Barsi/Kurdoorwadi	..415/20		
Wardha/Warora	..430/60		
Nagpur	..455/65		
Katol	..460/70		
Adoni	..470/80		
Sindh/American	..475/485		
Sangil/Miral	..490/500		
Bagalkot	..475/85		
Coompta	..505/10		
Tirupur	..525/35		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts toidate 8-4-25	8772000	6166000
" Yesterday do	12000	10000
Exports to date do	7096000	4760000
Stock at Ports 3-4-25	929000	584000
" Interior Towns. do	751000	577000
" Liverpool do	1052000	649000
Visible Supply 4-4-25	3574000	2209000
Quantity in Sight do	13487000	10221000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
24040	2594833	2686180.	2706836

Exports by rail from 1st Sept, to 2nd April.

1924-25	1923-24
9170	17435

Total Stock in Bombay on 2-4-25 8,43,810 B/s
Last year—9,02,751 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 6th April

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	406064	804797	555392
China	152723	124693	246411
Japan ..	1056111	98506 3	1033764
Coast-Ports	21238	42962	34365
Total ..	1636136	1957515	1869932
Aflot in harbour			
Europe ..	23024	4969	4051
China Japan & Coasts ports	44484	54346	137401
	Silver 73-6-0	Gold 21-13-6	Govt Paper. 67-14-0

Remarks:—1—0 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 23 to 20 down and Liverpool 20 to 16 down.

Here the Local Market opened with July/August Broach at at Rs. 461, April/-May Rs. 453 and Bengals at Rs. 407 and Rs. 411. We are of the opinion that it is good business to sell J/August Broach and to buy the July position in New York at current differences.

Sampin.—Yesterday Sampin closed at 313.00, 312.30 and 311.90 for April, July and October.

Ready Cotton.—This market was closed yesterday.

Holiday.—Our market is entirely closed on Friday and Monday, the 10th and 13th, and is open only from 12 noon to 3 p.m. on Saturday the 11th instant.

The Liverpool market will be closed on Friday, Saturday and Monday. The New York market will be closed to-morrow and Saturday.

Marwadi Bazaar Thurs. 3—30 p.m. Market:—Weak.

Broach A/May Rs. 453 1/2, July/Aug. Rs. 460 1/2. Bengal May Rs. 405, July Rs. 409.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Since we wrote last week the Home markets have continued weak in tone and we have to record the following lower quotations.

New York 2nd and 8th April, 1925:—

May	July	Oct.	Jan
24.63	24.90	24.40	24.19
24.12	24.40	24.06	23.97
—.51	—.50	—.34	—.22

Liverpool 2nd and 8th April 1925:—

May	July	Oct.	Jan
13.41	13.45	13.17	13.02
13.13	13.20	13.03	12.89
—.28	—.25	—.14	—.13

Reports from America continue to advise very favourable conditions of the crop in the Eastern section of the Belt and a continuation of droughty conditions in Texas and Oklahoma, although this morning advices have been received of some rain in the latter States. The drop of two Cents per pound, during the last month, discounts most bearish factors, and in view of the growing strength of the statistical position in America we do not think the Bears can risk selling the market down any further risk selling the market down any further. The Crop last year was 13,631,000 bales. Imports into America will probably be 300,000 bales. American Mills require about six million bales. Exports have already totalled seven million bales with a probable addition to this figure of at least one million bales between now and the end of July. If these figures are realised the result will be less carryover in America than a year ago. This would render the July position in New York open to Bull manipulation. With these facts before us we shall be surprised if we do not see a recovery in the American market in the near future and we recommend clients to buy the July position in New York which is the cheaper of the American markets.

The local market acts nervy. The export demand continues dull. During the week there was some demand from China and a little from Europe. The Japanese who have already taken a large percentage of their Indian requirements, have been out of the market and in view of the very weak state of their yarn market demand from them is unlikely in the near future. There is yet no sign of improvement in the local Textile Industry and Bombay Mills continue their policy of hand to mouth purchases. There is very little demand for the staple cottons which are now arriving in the upcountry markets, and tenders against the April/May Broach Contrat have commenced. All these factors are telling again the local market and unless a distinct recovery takes place in the Home Markets we see little chance of present prices in Bombay being maintained. We still favour the straddle of purchases in July Americans against sales of Indian cotton, as every week the statistical position in America becomes stronger whilst the position in Bombay gets weaker.

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO'S WIRE.

The following cable has been received from Messrs. A. Norden and Co. of New York:—

New York, April 8.

"With good rain scattered Texas and Oklahama and prospects of largely increased acreage, outlook is now quite promising. On moderate rallies favour sales."

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TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Bombay April 9.

MONEY.

Conditions in the money market continue generally firm, call money being quoted at about 6½ per cent to 6¾ per cent with borrowers predominating. Funds are in good demand both in Calcutta and in Bombay. Although there is some demand for cotton in the Bombay Presidency, money seems to be returning from Rangoon. Money continued in steady demand with the Exchange Banks although it is easier with the Imperial Bank owing to Government revenue coming in together with the return of money from Rangoon and the cash balance which is down is due to the usual Government withdrawals at the beginning of the month

The statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India as at April 3rd, 1925, shows a decrease of Rs. 150.55 lakhs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 17,83,14,000, the percentage being 17.39 as compared with 18.44 a week ago. Loans and cash credits have increased by Rs. 152.54 lakhs and Rs. 23.56 lakhs, while Inland Bills discounted have decreased by Rs. 193.31 lakhs. Government deposits and other deposits are down by Rs. 250.64 lakhs and Rs. 0.58 lakhs respectively. The bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

After the firm tone reported in the gilt-edged market during the last week, a small reaction developed, as a result of profit-taking, but the undertone of the market is steady. 3½ per cent paper is quoted at Rs. 87/12, 5 per cent Loans, 1933 and 1945-55, at Rs. 97/14 and Rs. 98/13 respectively. 5½ per cent Bonds, 1925 and 1928, changed hands at Rs. 103 and Rs. 104/8. 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 and 1927 were put through at Rs. 100/13 and Rs. 101/2; 1930 and 1932 at Rs. 103 and Rs. 104/8. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 107/8

The Currency figures as at March 31st 1925 show an increase of Rs. 46.70 lakhs in the total number of notes in circulation which now stands at Rs. 184.19 crores. Silver coins and silver bullion under coinage have increased by Rs. 42.23 lakhs and Rs. 4.44 lakhs respectively, while gold bullion remains unaltered at Rs. 22.31 crores. The per centage of metallic reserve to circulation (excluding notes issued under section 20 of the Paper Current Act) is 56.22.

EXCHANGE.

After the easier conditions of the previous week exchange opened steady at about 1s. 5-13/16d., gradually firmed up in the course of the week and business was done at the close at 1s. 5-29/32d. The rise is attributed to export bills showing in Calcutta and Rangoon and to some extent in Bombay, as well as to the firm monetary position. The banks' selling quotation for ready is 1s. 5-29/32d., April 1s. 5-7/8d. May 1s. 5-13/16d. and June to September 1s. 5-25/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved from $4.77⅞ to $4.78-3/4 and closed at $4.78¼. French francs closed at 92.50, Belgian francs at 94.80 and the Italian lira at 1.16.

There were no applicants at the weekly sale of Council Bills and further sale has been suspended.

GOLD.

During the period under report gold rates were generally steady at about Rs. 21-12-6 for ready, with a comparatively small amount of business passing. The tone of the market at the close is steady but uncertain on account of the approach of April settlement. A large amount of carry forward business was placed at differences of two to two and a half annas. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 86s 6d and 86s 5d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-14-6 and Rs. 21-12-3 for ready, Rs. 21-15-0 and Rs. 21-12-6 for 12th April settlement and Rs. 22/1/0 and Rs. 21/14/6 for 9th May settlement. Sovereigns are quoted at Rs. 13/11/3 and Rs. 13/12/6 for ready and forward respectively. The daily off-take averages about 50,000 tolas and the stock is estimated at about 28 lakhs tolas excluding the arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £10,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £31200. Imports during the week totalled Rs. 57,92,524.

SILVER.

The market in silver has been full of interest during the period under report owing to circumstances connected with the quotation for April settlement. After opening at Rs. 71/11/0 the rates advanced sharply on speculative activity to Rs. 72/14 and then gradually improved to Rs. 73/15 at which level it is at at present maintained. It is reported that a syndicate has been formed by certain bulls with a view to engineering a corner for the April settlement. From the marked disparity in rates between the two settlements it is quite apparent that the market for April settlement is being manipulated. Latest quotations indicate a premium of about Rs. 2 for near over forward delivery.

The ability of bull clique to finance the present larger stocks together with expected arrivals is doubtful in view of the continued urgent demand for funds for legitimate trade requirements. This trade demand must be met and conservative bankers will undoubtedly discourage the diversion of funds to financing speculative ventures.

London reports a weak and declining market, while America continues to be a free seller for forward both in London and in Bombay with the result that rates for May are still declining. During the period under review April settlement has advanced from Rs. 71/11/0 to Rs. 73/15 while May after advancing from Rs. 71/12 to Rs. 72 closes at 71/9. In Shanghai the rate for T T on London improved from 3s 0⅜d to 3s 0-7/8.

In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 31 9/16d and 31 7/16d. for ready and 31½d and 31 3/8d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 73/15 and Rs. 71/11 for ready, Rs. 73/15 and Rs 71/11 for 11th April settlement and Rs. 72 and Rs. 71/9 for 13th May settlement. The daily offtake has declined to about 100 bars due to the present heavy premium and the stock is estimated at about 6200 bars excluding the arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about 267,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about 21,17,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 3165 bars and Rs 7,01,585 in coin.

SHARES.

The stock exchange was open for one day during the period under report, the volume of business passing being generally small. Bombay Dyeing and Century have improved from Rs 1095 and Rs. 567/8 to Rs. 1123/8 and Rs. 580 respectively. The following are the quotations in the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 1132/8; Century Rs. 580; Central India Rs. 538/12; Crescent Rs. 235; Fazulbhoy Rs. 957/8; Kohinoor Rs. 1250; New Great Rs. 373/12; Pearls Rs. 558/12; Simplex Rs 202/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 615.

There is hardly any change in miscellaneous section which continues dull. Andhra Valley show a little improvement while Tata Iron Ordys and Deferreds, declined from Rs. 17/8 to Rs. 16/8 and from Rs. 60 to Rs. 55, respectively. Bombay Trams are quoted at Rs. 101/14. Cement shares are dull. Pundis quoting at Rs. 9, Katni Ordys at Rs 52/8, with Deferreds at Rs. 140 and Shivrajpur at Rs. 53/8. There is no change in the price of railway shares.

Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1490 with contributories at Rs. 346/4. Bank of India shares are unchanged at Rs. 72, while those of the Central Bank are quoted at Rs. 23/12.

COTTON.

PIECEGOODS.

The past week has been a short one owing to holidays intervening, and there has hardly been any change in the situation. Rupee rates of most of the standard cloths have not shown any alteration. The wholesale demand has been conspicuous by its absence, but the retail demand has helped clearances to some extent. Stocks in the warehouses have shown some reduction, but ample quantity of goods are lying in the hands of the sellers, and there are no signs of scarcity in any of the styles. Shipments of cotton cloth from the United Kingdom during February were 422,264,000 square yards against 402,808,499 square yards in January and 397,070,200 square yards in February 1924.

Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have not been much in request and values have been nominally steady. The further sales made by Japanese Firms at lower rates has had a depressing effect on the market. Grey Drills have been easier to some extent. Grey Jaconets have remained steady, but the demand is limited. White Shirtings have not been in good enquiry, in spite of the hot season. White Mulls and Nainsooks have been moving in retail quantities hardly sufficient to inspire confidence as regards the future.

The Manchester Market has been steady. Here and there some manufacturers who are in need of work have been offering reductions in their quotations, but there are others who are well engaged and are therefore difficult to deal with. The Special Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners had pointed out that the spinners and weavers had borne a very heavy share in the losses amounting to many millions sterling and had suggested that the time had arrived when the subsidiary trades should cooperate to reduce the costs of production and help to bring Lancashire Yarn and Cloth again within the reach of the poor population of tropical countries. As a result of this, a private conference of employers in all branches of cotton industry has been held at Manchester to consider the serious position of the industry after three years' trade depression. The Master Spinners' Federation has arrived at the conclusion that organised curtailment of production is economically unsound and that what is wanted throughout the trade is increased output, for the purpose of reducing the cost of production and overhead charges.

The question of Japanese competition has been engaging the serious attention of Lancashire, where experiments are being made to see whether, by the use of low grade Indian cotton, cotton cloth can be produced at a price which will enable manufacturers to compete successfully with similar material turned out from Japanese Mills. Mr. S. S. Hammersley, Unionist member of Parliament for Stockport, is of the opinion that the Royton section of the trade must turn its attention on producing a very cheap yarn from Indian grown cotton and that the cooperation of the weaver, bleacher, and finisher should be obtained. He stated that India at present produces 5,000,000 bales of cotton a year, equal to a quarter of the world's supply, but as much of it is of short staple, he suggested that new areas, which will shortly become available by the completion of irrigation schemes, may be planted with the American type of seed, which would make the cotton grown available for the general Lancashire trade. He said that Lancashire Mills could spin Indian cotton up to 32's and that he was making arrangements, in conjunction with the bleachers, for a cheaper bleach and finish, and he hoped the cloth would go to India to compete on a favourable basis with Japanese goods.

The representatives of the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, the membership of which is 703 firms, and whose mills contain 513,000 looms and 5,000,000 spindles giving employment to upwards of 180,000 workpeople,gave evidence in London before the Government Committee on Trade and Industry. It is interesting to note the reasons put forward by them for the decline in their Exports of cotton goods, which are as under:—(1) Shortage of raw cotton and its high price. (2) The purchasing power of our customer abroad not increasing in the same ratio as the advance in the price of cotton goods; (3) Under-consumption both in home and foreign markets; (4) The increasing tendency of Continental countries to develop their own Textile industry and supply their home markets. India, in 1913, produced 1,105 million yards of cloth, and in 1923 produced 1,794 million yards. In 1913 the Customs Import Duty as well as the Excise Duty were both 3½ per cent., and to-day the former is 11 per cent. whilst the latter remains at 3½ per cent., i.e. 7½ per cent. in favour of the Indian Manufacturer; (5) Lower wages and longer working hours of operatives in other competing countries. There was a tendency to stabilise the Lancashire working week at a maximum of 55 hours, which compared with three shift working in Italy and two shifts of 11 hours each in Japan; (6) World wide disturbing influences of fluctuations and depreciating exchanges and currencies; (7) The large quantities of goods, which were manufactured at high prices, not being taken up by customers in 1921, and consequently being thrown on the markets of the world, and having to be gradually disposed of at great losses; (8) High prices of dyestuffs, high finishing costs and packing charges, freights, handling and transport charges, and high costs of most commodities essential to the process of manufacturing; (9) Brokers, middlemen, agents, etc., still charging the same percentage of commission as they did when prices were less than half of those ruling to-day; (10) High costs of repairs, renewals, alterations and extensions, and maintenance charges generally; (11) The heavy charges on industry for Health and Unemployment Insurance, and further increased costs for Workmen's compensation for accidents; (12) Higher local rating. It was also pointed out that the increased amount of capital required to finance trade is a serious burden, not only on Cotton Spinners and manufacturers but also the merchanting and shipping sections of the industry. They were confident that improved conditions of trade, as compared with the last four years, can be looked for in Lancashire, if they were given full supply of cotton and freedom from destructive industrial and political influences.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.		Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 200	39 × 37½			12	10	0
„ 100,000	45 ×	„	..	15	8	0
„ No. 33,000	45 ×	„	..	14	0	0
„ No. 2800	37 ×	„	..	11	4	0
„ No. 4545	38 × 38		..	12	0	0
„ No. 15000	44 × 38		..	12	8	0
„ No. 16000	..	„	..	13	0	0
„ No. 17000	..	„	..	13	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39 ×	„	..	12	6	0
„ No. 2750	45 ×	„	..	15	6	0
„ Yellow Horse	43 × 39		..		..	
„ No. 2310	44 × 38	1-2	..		..	
Dewhursts BBB	38 × 38	1-2	..	20	0	0
„ BB ..	38 × 38	1-2	..	17	8	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38 × 38	1-2	..	16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39 × 37	1/2/38		12	6	0
„ No. 4462	41 ×	„	..		..	
Lyon's Shunker	39 ×	„	..	12	8	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51 × 38			18	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29 × 40 Net		21	6	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425,26	40 ×		15	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45 × 22	..	7	13	0
„ No. 18	40 × 22	..	7	2	0
„ No. 138	40 × 22	..	6	10	0
„ No. 636	44 × 22	..	7	0	0

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WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No.1500	32 × 42	..	24	2	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	.. 36 × 40	..	28	8	0
Ralli's No. 9889	.. 33 × 40	..	18	12	0
Forbes K. B. 100	.. 33 × 40	..		..	

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	.. 41 × 19	..	7	12	0
„ No. 60	.. 46 × 19	..	8	8	0
„ No. 600	.. 51 × 19	..	9	4	0
„ No. 6000	.. 56 × 19	..	10	12	0
„ No. 88	.. 58 × 20	..	8	5	0
„ No. 1270	.. 27 × 18	..	3	10	0
„ No. 166	.. 39 × 20	..	8	2	0
„ No. 818	.. 39 × 20	..	8	4	0
„ No. 1440	.. 36 × 20	..	5	9	0
„ No. 5352	.. 42 × 20 Net			..	
„ No. 2755	.. 42 × 20 Net			..	
„ No. 1703	.. 52 × 20 Net		14	8	0
„ No. 224	.. 44 × 20	..	7	2	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27 × 18	..	3	10	0
„ No. 119	.. 37 × 18	..	4	12	0
„ No. 229	.. 42 × 18	..	5	4	0
„ No. 339	.. 47 × 18	..	5	12	0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53 × 18		Avg.	5	14	0
„ No. 95	.. 58 × 20	..	8	4	0
„ No. 66999	.. 40 × 18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	.. 40 × 18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 775	.. 40 × 18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 875	.. 45 × 18	..	6	8	0
„ No. 975	.. 50 × 18	..	7	0	0
„ No. 615	.. 50 × 18	..	7	0	0
Graham's Balloon	.. 58 × 20	..	8	4	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27 × 18	..		..	
Flemings No. 8080	.. 26 × 18	..	3	5	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27 × 18	..	4	9	0
„ No. 61-81 ..	„	..	4	4	0
„ No. 1850 ..	„	..	3	11	0
„ No. 1900 ..	„	..	3	13	0
„ No. 2600 ..	„	..	3	15	0
„ No. 21021 ..	„	..	4	1	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38 × 22	..	6	13	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28 × 18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 95950-97970				..	
„ Saraswati	.. 38 × 18	..	8	8	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34 × 18	..	6	2	0
„ No. 50000 ..	„	..	6	10	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			7	2	0
Lyon's No.4545-5656 6767	.. 26 × 18	..	4	4	0
Greaves, No. 30000-50000	„	..		..	
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38 × 22	..		..	
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520 ..	.. 26 × 18	..	4	4	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 'Motor Car" ..	..	..	4	3	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Graey nd four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	.. 38 × 38	.. Net	12	0	0
„ AAA 17 lbs.	.. 36 × 40	.. „		..	
„ 2500 Shirtings	36 × 40	.. „	18	0	0
„ 5151 „	.. 44 × 38	.. „	16	4	0
„ 4141 „	.. 44 × 38	.. „	12	10	0
„ 5544 „	.. 44 × 38	.. „	13	0	0
„ 3800 „	.. 44 × 38	.. „	20	12	0
"C." Sheetings	.. 30 × 36	Ex. Bond	10	6	0
"9" Dragons	.. 30 × 36	Ex. Bond	10	8	0
"Elephant" Drills	.. 29 × 40	.. „	18	8	0
"Duck" Drills	.. 26 × 40	.. „	16	4	0

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 8.

We have to report a very quiet market so far as the Yarns are concerned and prices have been all round easier in the absence of demand from up-country markets. In general prices on the whole recorded a fall of half-an-anna per lb. and it appeared as though the buyers were quite away from the market; and were not inclined to operate except at very low prices. Sellers have nearly lost confidence once more in the present level of prices which they consider very high and unsuitable for the general requirements of people of this country. Off-take during the week was seriously curtailed and reports from all markets show distinct weakness in Yarns. The easier tendency of the Cotton Market has recently brought about this situation, and sudden change, and the continued absence of demand along with tight money made the situation worse.

English Yarns. The position remains unchanged, and the prices are prohibitive for any fresh business.

Japanese Yarns. Prices have been easier both for ready and forward deliveries—and even at lower prices the turnover has been much restricted. Import houses have correspondingly lowered their rates by about Rs. 15 per bale. Business to the extent of about 700 bales during the week has been recorded at the lower level. They are still anxious sellers and buyers are not prepared to buy except at much lower prices

Indian Yarns The Mills are in many cases eager to sell at a little lover prices than before but in the absence of buyers at any reasonable level they are wisely keeping silent at the moment Middle nos. war purchases different counts in anticipation of demand having not realised their object have been eager sellers at the market prices and in most cases have been found willing to sell off their holdings at rates which appear very inducing. Buyers being reluctant on account of continuous heavy losses are buying with caution and the turnover therefore has been much smaller The Mills report very poor sales and the market has been found unsettled during the whole of the week.

The situation is distinctly easy and more depends upon the course Cotton will take in the next few weeks at the moment however prices are declining and if demand is not forthcoming are likely to decline even further.

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B 1921 — By the Waters of Minnetonka - - - Fox Trot

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B 1925 — Sahara - - - - - - - - Fox Trot
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THE TROUBADOURS

B 1924 — Dreamy Delaware - - - - - Waltz
B 1924 — June brought the roses - - - - - Waltz

WARING'S PENNSYLVANIANS

B 1894 — June Night - - - - - - - Fox Trot

JACK SHILKRET'S ORCHESTRA

B 1894 — Africa - - - - - - - - - Fox Trot

CHARLES DORNBERGER'S ORCHESTRA

B 1920 — Charley, my boy - - - - - - Fox Trot
B 1920 — Nobody's sweetheart - - - - - - Fox Trot

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No. 364

NAGPUR LETTER.

SWARAJISTS' ACHIEVEMENTS

GOVERNOR'S DILEMMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, April 6.

Now that the most momentous session of the C. P. Council has been over and all busy speculations regarding the attitude of the C. P. Swarajists towards the annual Budget and especially, the demand for the salaries of the Ministers, have been set at rest, for some time to come, it will be instructive to take a general review of the Swarajists' achievements and the changes that have come over the programme and policy hitherto followed by the Swaraj Party in general. It cannot be gainsaid that the situation which the C. P. Swarajists had to face was most difficult and the way in which they have been able to tackle the same, has been met with universal approbation. The most thundering propaganda which was carried on by the Provincial Satrap, Sir Frank Sly and his Indian Home Member, the Hon. Sir M. V. Joshi, and the hundreds of anynoymous leaflets issued by the ever busy Publicity Officer at the instance of the Local Government, had created a very difficult situation for the Swarajists whose refusal to vote any supplies for the so-called Nation Building Departments, last year, was taken advantage of by the shrewd bureaucracy and all sorts of attempts were made to bring home to the electorate the evil effects resulting from the policy of wholesale obstruction which was resorted to by the 'dominant party' in the Central Provinces Legislative Council. The Government tried to make out a strong case against the Swarajists for the wholesale rejection of the Budget last year and they found a very good plea for not giving effect to several works of public utility for want of any funds. The debate in the last session of the Council and the evasive answers which the Government gave to numerous interpellations put by the Swarajists cannot help revealing beyond any shadow of doubt as to how the whole machinery from the Home Member down to an ordinary Police Patwari was utilised to vilify the Swarajists and the people were led to believe that it was the Swaraj Party which was responsible for all sorts of inconveniences which they had to labour under, and not the Government themselves.

LOCAL MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The recent elections to the Nagpur Municipal Committee and the Local Board Elections in Berar made it quite clear to the readers of the Swaraj Party that the Government had partially succeeded in winning over a few waverers from the Swarajist Camp and they therefore decided to effect radical changes in their attitude towards the Budget and thus no avenue for the Government to exploit the public by making undue capital out of the total rejection of the Budget. The fact that this year almost all grants were allowed to pass with few cuts here and there is bound to strengthen the hands of the Swaraj Party and Government will have to seriously think twice before they resort to Propaganda Tours for which the Council has refused in toto any money. The Swarajists also refused, almost all supplementary demands, as a protest against the policy of the Government in not conveying any meeting of the Council during the whole of the last year and has thus placed them in an awkward position. Thus it will be seen that the C. P. Swarajists by effecting some changes in their policy have thrown the whole brunt of responsibility over the Government which cannot again resort to preaching homilies to the electorate and carry on a vicious campaign against the Swarajists.

NEXT SESSION OF COUNCIL.

Though the Government has not made any announcement regarding their intention of holding the next session of the Council in the month of July next, the speech delivered by the Home Member before the prorogation of the Council clearly showed that the Government cannot conveniently avoid to summon the session of the Council in July next and place their achievements on the table so far the resolutions concerning the enquiry into the maladministration of the district of Narsingpur and the establishment of Village Panchayats in the province were concerned. It is not also very unlikely that His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, following in the foot steps of Lord Lytton, may once again make a "gesture" to some Swarajists to undertake the formation of Ministry and if the dame rumour is to be believed in, it is said that the Government have almost decided to take the unwilling horse once more to the river and see if he shows any inclination to drink the water. Whether the horse will be from the fertile fields of Berar or from the thick jungles of the Chhattisgarh Division is a matter of speculation. But one thing is quite certain. It is that the Swarajists in Berar under their new leader Mr. Babasaheb Khapardey the junior, have placed the Government in a very false position by suggesting certain conditions precedent before they would be prepared to accept the responsibility of accepting offices and thus giving a new lease of life to the system of Diarchy. The readers may not perhaps be aware of these important conditions which the Swarajists had offered to the Government as no clue was given to them during the time the Council was in session. But now it has been an open secret that the Berar Swarajists had suggested two names of members whom the Government should appoint as Ministers as a guarantee of their good faith to meet the wishes of the Council and show their earnestness to seek the co-operation of the Council which H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, the Governor, had deemed it so essential in the interests of the Provinces. The Berar Swarajists had selected Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, the youngest but perhaps the most outspoken opponent of the Home Member, in the Council Chamber and one Independent Member from Jubbulpore, Mr. Golwalker. It is understood that the Home Member, Sir M. V. Joshi very strongly opposed the selection of Mr. Deshmukh, as one of the ministers, in the Special Cabinet meeting of the Governor who could not altogether disregard the advice of Sir Moropant, the veteran exponent of the Bureaucratic cause. Thanks to these personal elements which were brought to bear upon the government decisions in flouting the reasonable offer of the Berar Swarajists the Swaraj Party in C. P. was saved from the ridiculous position and the Party as a whole was almost saved from its imminent doom. It is believed that had the Home Member put aside his personal bias against the inclusion of Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, there would have been a clear cut cleavage within the Swarajists' Camp and the fate of the Swaraj Party would have been finally sealed. Let us hope that the next attempts of the Government are marked with the same indescrition to the advantage and glory of the Swaraj Party which will face more difficult situation in the next session of the Council when the Government will never fail to resort to all questionable means and tactics to create a schism in the camp of the Swarajists and get the demands in the Supplementary Budget passed even by a catching vote or two. It is therefore quite natural that the people will watch the surreptitious activities of the Government to coerce the wavering spirits in the camp of the Swarajists and the attempts made to bring some sort of pressure to bear upon them.

NAGPUR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

It will not be an exaggeration to say that throughout the long history of the premier Municipality of the Province, the Municipal Elections could not have engendered such feelings of bitterness and communal jealousies as are present in the recent elections partly over, and every lover of the Civic Administration will be much grieved to find the hopeless muddle in which the affairs of the Nagpur Municipal Committee have tended to bring to. It may be stated that the elections in three wards are not yet over and the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur without paying any heed to the applications for injunctions in the civil Courts to stay the election of the President and the Vice-Presidents has taken rather a strange proceeding in ordering the said elections though some three important wards had no representatives and though the newly constituted Committee had not come fully into existence. The local leaders are trying their best to avert any communal feelings coming too much in prominence, but the situation seems to be growing more and more difficult and the fair name of this Premier Municipality is threatened to be tarnished by the fomentation of communal feelings in matters of purely Civic Administration. At present, the whole air is saturated with the attempts to catch hold of the Presidential "Gadi" and the several aspirants to the post are busy in canvassing vote. It must be said that the Swarajists are in minority in the new committee and though they have fixed Mr. M. R. Bobde as their nominee for the Presidential Chair of the Municipal Committee, it cannot be said with absolute certainty that Mr. Bobde will be able to come out successful in a fight in which the liberal and the Independent elements are preponderantly present. The elections of the President and the Vice-Presidents which were to take place yesterday have been postponed *sine die* as the Municipal Committee has made a reference to the Local Government to ascertain whether the outgoing members of the three wards in which the elections were not over, could take part in the election of the President and the Vice-Presidents.

COLLEGE PRINCIPAL AND SJT. RAO

A recent incident which took place in connection with the Social gathering of the Hislop College, a missionary institution, deserves notice. The students of this College had decided unanimously to invite Mr. S. Raghvendra Rao, a Swarajist member of the C. P. Council and the President of the C. P. Hindi Swaraj Party to address them at the time of the Social Gathering but suspecting that Mr. Rao would perhaps advocate the policy of destruction of an educational institution of which he was once the past student, the College authorities summarily rejected the proposal of the Students' Council and when the students seemed absolutely inflexible in their determination, the Principal, Mr. Gardiner went to the length of declaring on the Notice Board to the effect that the students this year were not much enthusiastic over the annual function and therefore there would be no gathering this year. What a great solicitude the College authorities exhibit towards the students under their charge lest they may be led astray by the teachings of Mr. Rao and make the College empty the very next day!

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OF 30 YEARS' FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

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Hyderabad Deccan.

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Dept. No. 5. Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Your wonderful specific for Asthma was brought from you by the request of JUSTICE Aziz Mirza, HIGH COURT JUDGE of H.H. the Nizam's Government. The medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS to the patients.

Yours faithfully,
KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.F. (LONDON).

16-12-1914.

Note:—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

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The Great Breatheable Remedy for

Coughs, Colds & Chills, Sore Throat, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Etc.

Re. One per bottle of all chemists & medicine vendors.

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PEPS Ward off Dangerous Infection.

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By Mr. P. C. Mukerji B. C. E. M. Is. C. E. Vidyabhushan, (Late Resident Engineer Calcutta Corporation), formerly P. A. to Chief Engineer, Kashmir, during his tours and travels in the Himalayas and Tibet: published after 25 years' successful trials; No failures; other Himalayan REMEDIES for DIABETES, all seminal and urinary troubles, Gleet, Strictures, Gravels and Stones, (no Operation—no Catheters). Apply with history to :—

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106/1, Shambazar Street, CALCUTTA.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in conection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advetised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal
1 box of pills	1-8.	expenses, i e, As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God I would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

Communications to be addressed to—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED,
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18CT. ROLLED GOLD RADIOLIGHT WRIST WATCH.

With fancy radium dial and crystaline glass, small size similar to an eight-anna coin, fitted with an improved style of Swiss mechanism making it damp and dust proof guaranteed for three years, Square, Octagon or Tonneau shape complete with fine strap and box Rs. 12-8-0. Plain dial Rs. 10-8-0. Latest improved moveable loops Rs. 10-12-0. Round shape clear figures on fancy dials Rs. 7-0-0.

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MAKE MONEY!

COTTON DEALER'S DIARY 1925-1926

contains 215 opinions about twice a week Broach-Cotton, New York, Futures expected fluctuations, besides Liverpool Futures and expected figure and farak of Calcutta monthly Opium Auction.

COST Rs. 5

TILL 15th APRIL 1925

OUR last year's Diary Contained 118 Opinions, out of which about 80 found correct, 38 wrong, 34 exact; on the whole 75 PER CENT RESULT CORRECT.

Purchase 1925-1926 Diary and see Opinions on 28th, 31st March 6th, 7th, 11th, 14th April 1925. AND MAKE MONEY.

Cost Rs. 5, nothing comparing the profits V. P. Not advised.

THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL & STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Good Friday: Bank and Postal Holiday
The S.S. "Razmak" sails at 4 p.m.
S.S. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with English Mails due at 2 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 11.

Banks closed: Easter Eve.
Meeting to express condolence at the death of Sir G. K. Parekh, Servants of India Society's House, Sandhurst Road, 5-30 p.m.
The S.S. "Naldera" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Semi-finals—G.I.P. Bhusawal vs. Eastern Telegraph, 5-30 p.m. (Bombay Gymkhana Ground).

SUNDAY, April 12.

Easter Sunday.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M	Dep H.M
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 30

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

April 10 (Fri) Sunrise 6-26; Sunset 6-55.
April 11 (Sat) Sunrise 6-25; Sunset 6-55.
April 12 (Sun) Sunrise 6-24; Sunset 6-55.
April 13 (Mon) Sunrise 6-24; Sunset 6-56.
April 14 (Tue) Sunrise 6h.23m Sunset 6h.56m.
April 15 (Wed) Sunrise 6h.22m. Sunset 6h.56m.
April 16 (Thu) Sunrise 6h.21m. Sunset 6h.36m.
April 17 (Fri) Sunrise 6h.21m. Sunset 6h.57m.
April 18 (Sat) Sunrise 6h.21m. Sunset 6h.57m.
April 19 (Sun) Sunrise 6h.19m. Sunset 6h.57m.
April 20 (Mon) Sunrise 6h.19m. Sunset 6h.57m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH

PHEROZE Minocherjee Dastoor Jamaspasana, proprietor of Messrs. Pheroze M. Dastoor and Co., (Occulists and Opticians), Brother of Messrs. Meherjibhoy and Poshotan and the late Dr. Dinshaw and Mr. Ruttanshaw M. Dastoor and Son-in-law of the late Mr. Cowasjee Bhicajee Gara and uncle of Mr. Khurshed R. Dastoor (adopted son of the deceased) died Thursday morning at his residence Currim Building, Opposite London Hotel, Grant Road. Funeral Friday morning at 9 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per S.S. "Soudan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the mails from London of the 2nd inst. arrived at Port Said at 9 a.m. on the 8th inst, and left there at 1-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Dongola" with the Mails from Bombay of 4th instant arrived at Aden at 1-30 p.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 6 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" carrying Bombay Mails of 4th instant ex S.S. "Dongola" left Aden at 4 a.m. on the 9th instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 8th April 1925 to 6 a.m. of 9th April, 1925:—

Small-pox attacks 3, deaths 4; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, deaths 2; Influenza attack 1, deaths 2.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 76.
Total mortality this day last year 112.

MRS. SAKINABAI H. PREMJI DISPENSARY

In Mrs. Sakinubai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. Jamshed N. Bhada, the total attendance for the month of March 1925 was 2908 out of which 511 were males, 1261 were females and 1136 were children.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

SHRI JAIN SWETAMBER CONFERENCE.

The Jain Swetamber Convention is to be held in Bombay at Madhavbag to-morrow (Saturday) and also on the 12th inst. The session on Saturday begins at 1 p.m. (S.T.).

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Yatiswaramanda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a public class on "Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna" at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) on Sunday and a public discourse on "Naratha Bhakti Sutras" at Students' Brotherehood, Bombay at 5-30 p.m. the same day.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, to express condolence at the death of Sir Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh. The Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai A. Shah will preside on the occasion.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF NARE FREE SCHOOL

The golden jubilee celebration and prize distribution of the Nare and Mandali's Free School, Parel, will take place on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Poibavdi, Parel. Sir C. H. Setalwad willl preside and distribute the prizes. All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

The ballot of the above Association, held on Wednesday, the 1st April last, for the purpose of electing office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee for the Session 1925-26, resulted in the following elections:—

President—Mr. D. W. Ditchburn.
Vice-President.—Prof. Claude Batley.
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.—Mr. J. D. Motafram and Mr. S. J. Narvekar.
Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. D. I. Tayler.
Members:—Prof. Robert W. Cable, Messrs Samson A. Elijah, N. D. Narielwalla, Sohrab P. Bharoocha, Shiavax C. Pastakia, Dominic DeSilva and S. H. Parelkar.

A PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY.

The prize distribution gathering of the Deesa Cantonment Schools was held on the 31st ulto. at Deesa, in the Cantonment A. V. School, under the presidentship of Mrs. L. W. Lewer. Many Military and Civil officials, including Colonel L. W. Lewer D.S.O.R.A., Officer Commanding, the Station, were present.

The function began with the reading of the Head Master's report on the working of the school, during the year. Recitations of songs and interesting dramatic performances by the students were gone through. Mrs. Lewer afterwards distributed the prizes to the students and both Mrs. and Col. Lewer in some sweet and short sentences addressed the boys. After light refreshment the meeting terminated.

A MANIAC'S FREAK.

JUMPS INTO BURNING PYRE.

A very strange freak of a Mahomedan which cost him his life was narrated in the Coroner's Court on Thursday when an inquest was held touching the death of an unknown Mahomedan, aged 28 years.

On Wednesday night at 10 p.m. a Hindu woman's body was being cremated in the Queen's Road Cremation Grounds. Another pyre was being made by her side for a Ghati when the Mahomedan rushed to the pyre and plunged himself into the flames. He was immediately taken out but was found to be burnt to death. Inquiries show that the man was not sound in mind.

A verdict of death by burns while in a demented condition was brought in by the jury.

KILLED ON THE RAILS.

A fatal railway accident occurred on Wednesday evening at the Lower Parel Station.

An old Hindu beggar aged about 60 years was crossing the railway lines near the running sped at 5-30 p.m. A down train coming from Bombay knocked him down. His left hand and left leg were cut off and he died on the spot.

At an inquest held over his body on Thursday a verdict of accidental death was returned.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING?

A verdict of death by drowning apparently suicidal was brought in by a jury at an inquest held over the body of Umerkhan, a Mahomedan aged 55 years.

The body of the deceased was found floating in the basin of shed No. M, Prince's Dock, at 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday. A policeman took it out and removed it to the Morgue. There were no marks of violence.

FATAL ASSAULT.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale concluded the adjourned inquest touching the death of Nathoo Jagoo, a Hindu (30) who succumbed to the injuries received as a result of assault by some persons.

It appears that on March 29 the deceased who was a mill-hand was in his room. At about 9 p.m. one Kalia Mama entered his room and assaulted him. Kalia Mama was accompanied by two other persons. Kalia was drunk at the time, and the reason for this assault seemed to be that Nathoo had remonstrated with him as he stumbled over one Bodha Nankoo, who shared the same room as Nathoo Kalia called his companions and armed with sticks rushed into deceased's room for Bodha. But Bodha managed to escape, and Kalia and his companions belaboured the deceased.

The jury brought in a verdict of death due to fracture of the skull the deceased having been assaulted by some persons.

REPORTED DAYLIGHT BURGLARY.

Hormusji Khursedji Harda, a resident of Irani Building, Lamington Road, reports to the police that between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Wednesday, his house was burglared and property including jewellery and railway season ticket collectively valued at Rs. 1,205-1-3 was stolen.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

April 9.

Mr. Dinshaw Sapurji Daviarwalla to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay.

Rao Bahadur Girdharsing Maniram Dixit, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from the 5th June 1925 or the date of relief.

Mr. Syed Aminuddin, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that District.

Dr. N. K. Bapat, First Class Subordinate Judge, Bijapur, is granted, with effect from the 8th April 1925, leave on average pay for five days and on half average pay for five months and 25 days, and is permitted to retire from Government service on the expiry of the leave.

Mr. Krishnarao Ramrao Panjikar to be First Grade Deputy Collector with effect from 12th May 1924 vice Mr. D. R. Mobedji retired.

Mr. K. K. Abhyankar to act temporarily as Huzur Deputy Collector, Poona.

Mr. J. M. C. Rebello is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Superintedent, Bombay City and Harbour Veterinary Department, with effect from 1st April 1925.

Mr D. S. Proctor to be Superintedent of Excise, Ratnagiri-Kolaba Sub-division.

Mr. L. H. Barford to be Superintendent of Excise, Surat Sub-division.

Mr H. M. Kirkwood to be Superintendent of Excise, Nasik Sub-division.

Mr. H. G. Baluch to act as Live Stock Expert to the Government of Bombay, vice Mr. E. J. Bruen proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. J. Tuffield is appointed as an Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances on probation for one year with effect from the 27th December 1924.

Mr J. R. Wadia, L.M. & S. B.M.S., resumed his duties as Surgical Registrar at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th March 1925.

The Governor in Council, with the concurrence of the Minister, is pleased to appoint Mr. C. M. Lane to act as Superintendent Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, vice Mr. Burjorji Edalji Vachha, M.I.E (Ind.) B.Sc., L.C.E.

Khan Saheb R. D. Mistry to act as Assistant Electrical Engineer, vice Mr. R. G Higham proceeding on leave or until further orders.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops are generally in good condition Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Picking of cotton is generally in progress. Lands are being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	25 to 60
Gujarat	27 to 45
Konkan	35 to 44
Deccan	34 to 53
Karnatak	28 to 38

BOARD OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Sir Ernest Jackson, Kt., C.I.E., is gazetted to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay with effect from the 11th April 1925, vice Major-General Sir Henry Francis Edward Freeland Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway, proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement.

MR. P. R. CADELL.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, Chairman Bombay Port Trust, is granted leave for five weeks on average pay with effect from 14th April 1925.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREE.

ACCUSED TO BE RE-TRIED.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Percival and a special Jury.)

King Emperor

versus

(1) Chultan Subhanbux, (2) Laman Rahimbux.

In this case the accused were charged with murder. The facts have been already reported in these columns. The Jury brought in a verdict of not guilty against accused No. 1 by 7 to 2 and a unanimous verdict of not guilty against accused No. 2. His Lordship accepted the verdict as regards accused No. 2 and ordered him to be discharged and acquitted. As regards No. 1 His Lordship did not accept the verdict of the Jury and directed that his case should be traversed once to the next criminal sessions.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISABLED FOR LIFE.

PLAINTIFF AWARDED RS. 24,000.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza.)

Framroz Manekji Shroff ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

E. M. Dadabhoy ..... Defendant.

The plaintiff filed this suit to recover Rs. 40,000 As. 8 by way of damages suffered by him by reason of a collision between the defendant's motor car and the plaintiff's bicycle.

The plaintiff was employed by the executors of the late Sir Ratan Tata to supervise several properties belonging to the estate on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. In the course of his employment the plaintiff used his bicycle. On 19th April 1923 at about 10—30 a.m. the plaintiff was going on his bicycle along Girgaum Road. At the junction of Girgaum Road and Thakurdwar Road, a tram-car was standing at its usual stopping place. The half of the Girgaum Road on the left hand side was dug up and was under repairs.

The plaintiff was going along the right side of the road and when he came up parellel to the tram-car which just commenced to move, the defendant's motor car, suddenly and without any warning crossed over from the other side to the wrong side of the road, passed the front part of the tram-car and negligently and unskilfully swerved round and jammed the plaintiff in between the said tram-car and the said motor-car.

As a result thereof the plaintiff was knocked down with violence and the plaintiff just saved himself by his presence of mind from being run over by the tram-car. The plaintiff suffered several injuries and was in hospital for 52 days. The plaintiff had been rendered a cripple and he said that he would probably remain so for the rest of his life. The plaintiff further stated that by reason of the injuries he was permanently disabled from pursuing his present occupation. He, therefore, claimed Rs. 40,000 as damages.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji with Mr. Khargoowala appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr D. B. Binning with Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the defendant.

DEFENCE STORY.

The defendant in his written statement admitted that his car crossed over to the other side of the road but denied that the defendant and his chauffeur were guilty of negligence or rashness as alleged. On 19th April 1923 the defendant's car was proceeding along the Girgaum Road towards Dhobi Talao. At the junction of the Thakurdwar and Girgaum Road the left hand side of the Girgaum Road was closed to the traffic, so it was not possible for the defendent's chauffeur to take his car along that side. In order to avoid a hack victoria the defendant's chauffeur was compelled to take his car on the tram lines and was forced to take his car over to the kerb in order to avoid being run into. This was done after giving due warning, both skilfully and with due care and caution. The defendant denied that the injuries were due to rashness or carelessness on the part of the defendant or and his chauffeur. The defendant further stated if the alleged injuries were held to be the result of defendant's negligence, then the defendant pleaded contributory negligence. The defendant therefore, submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

PLAINTIFF AWARDED RS. 24,000.

His Lordship held that the defendant was negligent and liable. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 24,000, and costs.

APPELLATE SIDE.

IMPORTANT POINT OF INSOLVENCY LAW.

AVOIDANCE OF VOLUNTARY TRANSFER.

Nagindas Dayabhai ..... Petitioner.

versus

Gordhandas Dayabhai and another ..... Opponents.

(Before Sir Norman Cranstoun Macleod, Chief Justice and Justice Coyaji.)

This was a revision application under Section 75 of the Provisional Insolvency Act against the order, Mr. P. J. Talyarkhan, District Judge of Surat confirming the order of Mr. K. V. Desai Sub-Judge of Surat declaring the transfer dated 2-11-1920 executed by the insolvent Thakur Girdhar in favour of of the present petitioner an nulled under Sec. 53 of the Provisional Insolvency Act (V of 1920.)

The facts of the case were as follows:—

One Thakur Girdhar sold his house to the present petitioner on date 2—11—1920 for Rs. 699. On date 17—7—1922 the said Thakur Girdhar applied to the First class Sub-Judge's Court at Surat for being adjudged an insolvent. On date 18-11-1922 this adjudication order was passed, and the insolvent was required to apply for discharge within 6 months. On date 4-6-23 the insolvent filed a discharge application. On date 10-7-23 the present opponent No. 1 and a creditor of the insolvent filed an application opposing the discharge of the insolvent, and on date 21-7-23 the opponent No. 1 gave an application for making an inquiry into the transactions effected by the insolvent prior to his insolvency. The Receiver made a report on date 28-8-23 to the effect that although the sale in dispute took place within 2 years of the presentation of the insolvency petition as proper consideration was paid that was not a case for him to take action under Section 53 for annulling the said transfer. Therefore the opponent No. 1 on date 29-9-23 made an application to the Court to the effect that the sales made by the insolvent were without consideration and were effected within 2 years of the presentation of the insolvency petition and that as the Receiver refuses to take action under Section 53 he may be allowed to do so. The learned Sub-Judge issued notice to the petitioner to show cause why the transfer dated 2—11—1920 by the insolvent in his favour should not be annulled under Section 53 of the Provisional Insolvency Act, and after hearing the parties and taking into consideration the circumstances—that the insolvent was in embarrassed circumstances at the time of the transfer, that the transfer was a near relation of the insolvent's and convinced of receiving stolen property and sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment, that payment of consideration was not satisfactorily proved, that possession of the house had not passed to the transferee, and that the sale proceeds of the other house were more than sufficient to pay off the mortgage debt—held that the transfer was not made in good faith and for valuable consideration, and that as under Section 28 (7) the adjudication order related back to the date of the presentation of the insolvency petition the transfer in question being within 2 years thereof was annulled under Section 53 of the Provisional Insolvency Act and possession of the house was directed to be given over to the Receiver.

The petitioner appealed to the District Court and the learned District Judge found that the transfer in dispute was made neither in good faith nor for consideration and relying on 46 Cal. 991, 49 I. C. 283 (equal to 35 MLJ 296) and 42 All 433 held that the effect of Section 28 (7) of the Act on the interpretation of the words "if the transferor is adjudged insolvent within 2 years after the date of the transfer" in Section 53 was to put back that point of time to the date of the presentation of the insolvency petition and consequently confirmed the lower Court's order annulling the transfer and dismissed the appeal with costs.

The petitioner filed a revision application to the High Court against the said order and Counsel on his behalf contended that the words of Sec. 53 should be construed not with reference to the intention of the Legislature but with reference to the language which the Legislature did in fact employ. That the words "adjudged insolvent" referred to the date of the adjudication order, and not to the date of the presentation of the insolvency petition by relation back under Sec. 28 (7). That this interpretation of the words "adjudged insolvent" in Sec. 53 as is done in Sec. 54 but the intention of the legislature does not seem to be so otherwise they would have changed the phraseology of Sec. 53 when the Act was twice amended in 1907 and in 1920. The case in 46 Cal. 991 although similar to the present case took in to consideration an extreme case for interpreting Sec. 53 and that was not justified by the plain language of Sec. 53. That even if those words were held to relate back to the date of the insolvency it was solely for the purpose of vesting the property in the Receiver and not for avoidance of transfer.

It was argued on behalf of the opponent No. 1 (creditor) that Section 53 was to be read along with Section 28 (7) of the Act, and that reading these two sections together the words "adjudged insolvent" meant the date when the adjudication of insolvency against the insolvent took effect and not the date when the order adjudicating the transferor insolvent was passed. That seemed to be the meaning of those words and the intention of the legislature otherwise it was not possible to give any real meaning to the words "relate" or to the words "take effect from" contained in Section 28 (7). That three leading High Courts in India viz: Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad had interpreted the section as contended by the opponent in 46 Cal. 991, 35 M.L.J. 296 and 42 All 433 respectively. The learned Counsel's argument that 46 Cal. 991 took an extreme case into consideration was ably met by the remarks of Justice Sadashiv Aiyar in 35 MLJ 296 at 302 where His Lordship remarked that "it was difficult to believe that the right of the Receiver under Sec. 36 (present Sec. 53) to avoid transfers was intended by the Legislature to be dependent upon the pressure of work in the Insolvency Court or upon the cleverness of the insolvent in protracting the proceedings or upon the delay in serving notices on all the creditors before the passing of the order of adjudication." The language of Sec. 54 had nothing to do with the interpretation of the words "adjudged insolvent" in Sec. 53. Sec. 53 related to avoidance of voluntary preference in cases of transfer of property, payments made, obligations incurred etc. Under Sec. 54 the preferred creditor was more leniently dealt with than a voluntary colourable or fraudulent donee under Sec. 53 (see also 35 MLJ 296 at 303.) That the learned Counsel's contention that if there was relation back it was only for purposes of vesting was not correct, the relation back was for purposes of avoidance of voluntary transfers also as observed by Justice Oldfield in the above Madras case. The view contended for by the opponent received further support from a consideration of the Secs. 9 (1) 17, 51 (a) and 55 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act III of 1919 from corresponding Sections 1 (f), 7 (1) 37 (7) and 42 (1) of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1914 and from Halsbury's Laws of England Vol. II paras 38, 295 458 466 (3) and 468.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments made the rule absolute with costs throughout.

Counsel Mr. G. N. Thakur with Mr. M.B. Dave appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Bansidharlal D. Mehta appeared for the opponent.

ISLAMPURA NIGHT SCHOOL.

A number of Mahomedan residents of Islampura, (Khetwadi, Bombay) have addressed letter to the Secretary and the members of the Municipal Schools Committee, protesting against the closing of the Urdu night school in the locality.

In the course of their letter they say that the Schools Committee is well aware that the Mahomedan community is far behind in education in comparison to other communities. The inhabitants of Islampura are mostly poor people, depending for their bread upon their daily work and therefore during daytime the school-going boys cannot get time to attend the school and therefore night-time is suitable for them. They have requested the Committee to arrange to continue the school in future. They have also drawn the attention of the Committee to the fact that at present there are 27 boys on the school role, all of them paying their fees regularly.

CHEAP KHADI.

Sales of Khadi at reduced prices are going on at the Gujrat Provincial Congress Khadi Bhandar, Dadyseth Agiari Lane, Kalbadevi Road. The citizens of Bombay are requested to avail themselves of this opportunity to the best of their capacity and to satisfy Mahatma Gandhi, who has advised them to purchase Khadi during this week of grace to the extent that at the end of it, there should be no balance left in eny of the Congress Bhandars.

SPORTING NEWS

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

SEMI-FINALS.

POONA UNITED WIN EASILY.

The match between the Poona United and the G. I. P. Sholapur in the semi-final round of the tournament produced a high standard of hockey and though the former won easily by five goals the game was not one-sided. Both teams were in the pink of condition and the fast pace set at the beginning was continued to the end without a breach. The Poona backs who had been playing so erratically in the earlier rounds, showed a refreshing relapse to their true form and kept their opponents out in masterly fashion. The fact that they were unable to register a goal does not in any way reflect on the railway forwards who gave a much better display than they have hitherto done. They would have been more effective if their halves had combined with them. The first line of defence were extremely useful in stopping rushes but the ball was invariably slashed away into touch. Kirkham and Fritchley worked like Trojans in the railway defence and were only beaten by really brilliant feats by their opponents.

The Poona team as a whole combined excellently and it was not unusual to find the forwards passing back to their halves in order to get a better position. The Poona half line worked very hard throughout both in attack and defence and though it cannot be called a brilliant trio, it is certainly the best line seen this season so far as quick and reliable work is concerned. The strength of the team lies mainly in the forward line where it is difficult to identify any as being the most useful. An unselfish spirit pervades the line and the ball is never retained for any length of time by a single player. McKenzie showed a marked tendency towards his old form and was responsible for some dashing bits of play which met well-merited success.

The Sholapur team was the first to attack but Philbrick sent Devi Singh off down the left wing to the corner flag were McDonnough sent the ball over the line. Sullivan's smart tackling prevented Cazalet and Sinclair from settling down to business. S. Gardener sent across a hard one from the railway left which was well marked by Symonds. A free hit outside the Poona ring looked dangerous but McDonnough's pass was too hard and rolled into touch. Fritchley next stopped a combined movement and hit to D'Melho who was nicely robbed by Phillips. The Poona right winger was getting into his stride and ran the ball down on several occasions.

A long corner against the railway saw Sinclair put in a stiff one the ball being cleared after a scramble to the tune of "sticks". Off the resulting short corner Massey shot hard and Kirkham deflected the ball over the cross-bar. Another two corners were cleared with difficulty the railway defence being very stubborn. Devi Singh passed to Massey after a neat run but the latter was too slow in taking the opportunity. A movement initiated by Sinclair resulted in McKenzie getting the ball and running through Bunyan rushed out and McKenzie was unlucky to just miss with a reverse shot. Immediately after this a fine combined rush saw the same forward open the score.

Sholapur got away with a rush but Carter robbed Lincoln and sent Devi Singh off, the winger tricking McDonnough and passing to Massey who was well held by Kirkham. A railway attack was closured by Phillips, and Massey getting possession transferred to Devi Singh who was however off-side. The railway right wing eluded Phillips but his pass was badly directly. S. Gardener failing to get to the ball. Sholapur kept up the pressure and Lincoln was through when the whistle was blown for off-side. Sullivan prevented the Poona forwards from breaking away by intercepting a pass Sinclair and finding touch high up the field. The railway forwards got off together and C. Gardener made an opening from his brother's pass, Lincoln shooting hard. Cowper saved and kicked into touch for a long corner, amidst applause. Philbrick transferred play to the other end where Kirkham had a tussle with Devi Singh and Massey.

Runs by both sets of forwards were followed by a determined attack by the railway which however was well tided over by the energetic half-line. D'Melho was responsible for a smart bit of work, a short corner being awarded for "kicks" against Philbrick. Sullivan conceded "sticks" and a rush by Poona caused the railway halves some trouble. Following a solo run by McKenzie, Devi Singh pounced on Kirkham's weak clearance and scooped into the ring. Massey and Cazalet both missed. In the closing stages of the first half Phillips and Symonds showed up well in checking the raids initiated by Rogers. It had been a very strenuous half hour and both goals had been in danger in quick succession.

The second moiety was a fruitful one for the Poona United, producing no less than four goals. Poona got on the offensive and Kirkham sent them back, Symonds returning the ball to his forwards. Cazalet lifted the ball into the circle where Fritchley carried the same player saving Massey's hard shot. After an unsuccessful short corner, Sinclair got the ball and tricking Rogers sent McKenzie off, the latter scoring the second goal with a running shot. Sholapur attacked and Lincoln passed to S. Gardener who was deprived by Phillips when in the act of shooting. Cazalet's pass gave Massey an easy opportunity and he made no mistake. Immediately after the bully McKenzie ran through on his own and scored the fourth goal with a reverse shot, the goalie having rushed out.

This did not discourage the Sholapur players who carried the game to their opponent's side. Sullivan lifting the ball into the circle. Phillips missed it completely and Lincoln was baulked by Cowper. C. Gardener then missed an excellent chance by hitting wide. Devi Singh created a diversion by running off himself but the ball was sent back and Pope missed the goal by inches. Cazalet brought some relief with a run on the wing but the ball rolled out for a twenty-five. A long corner against the railway was spoilt by Massey "carrying" the ball. In the Poona defence Phillips was prominent in checking some determined attacks by the Sholapur. Massey stopped a bot one from Pope during a long corner. The Poona defence suffered some anxious moments and though their forwards made several attempts to relieve pressure, the railway forwards were relentless and persisted in their attack. S. Gardener's pass was fumbled by Phillips and C. Gardener just failed to get home, the ball going over the cross-bar.

At this stage the railway forwards were combining well and Pope got another opening but hesitated. McKenzie got away with the ball and seemed certain of scoring, but Bunyan just managed to forestall him. A hard drive by S. Gardener was successfully negotiated by Cowper who coolly scooped the ball out of the ring. A series of Poona attacks was followed by dangerous raids by the railway forwards and Church was kept very busy in marking the speedy D'Melho. The Sholapur halves handicapped their forwards by hitting out wildly. The Poona wingers both passed back accurately but first McKenzie and then Sinclair missed. Up and down play gave place to a combined move by the United and Massey forced his way through and scored the fifth goal, the final whistle being blown soon after.

Poona United:—Cowper; Phillips and Symonds; Philbrick, Carter and Church; Cazalet, Sinclair, McKenzie, Massey and Devi Singh.

G. I. P. Sholapur:—Bunyan; Kirkham, and Fritchley; McDonnough, Rogers and Sullivan; D'Melho, C. Gardener, Lincoln, Pope and S. Gardener.

Referees:—Messrs. Woods and James.

BOXING AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A correspondent writes: It is really very astonishing to see extraordinarily eulogistic reports in some papers of the Boxing at the Royal Opera House on Friday, the 3rd instant. From these reports it would seem that the Boxing was an irreproachably wonderful exhibition whereas, as a matter of fact it was a very poor and pitiable show. The "Star" fight in particular between Kubes and DeSilva was reported as if these opponents went all out to secure the verdict whereas it was nothing of the sort. It was obvious that both the men were so afraid (that is the only word to express it) of each other as to make the fight more or less a farcical affair. In justice to Kubes it may be said that whatever aggressiveness was shown it was from his part, but withal for a fight for the championship of India a much higher standard of boxing was expected.

These opponents cannot be blamed for being too weary of one another, but the grievance to the public lies in this, that knowing that cases like this are bound to occur the prices charged by the promoters of the fight were most unreasonable. Rs. 11-8-0 was charged for Ring-side seats, Rs. 8 for the Stalls, Rs. 5-12-0 for the Balcony and Rs. 3 for the pit. I doubt whether such exhorbitant charges have ever been charged before and the public who flocked to the Theatre were, I am sure sadly disappointed and it is certain that the majority who went felt themselves hopelessly let down. If it was known what was to come at this tournament I doubt if the house would have been a quarter as full.

It is time that promoters of fights learnt to charge reasonable prices at tournaments where even if a fight ended in a fiasco the public would leave the Ring-side with the knowledge that it was all in the day's work.

RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, April 8.

In the Prince's Club Army Racquets doubles championship final, Lieut. Scott Chad and Lieut. Duckworth King of the Coldstream Guards beat the holders, Capt. Williams and Lieut. Gore of the Rifle Brigade, 15/6, 9/15, 15/3, 15/5 and 15/11.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 8.

In a match played under the Rugby Union rules, to-day, Bristol beat the London Irish by 29 points to 15.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, April 9.

In the share market jutes opened steady with a slightly improved speculative demand while the higher priced stocks showed a moderate turnover. At the close both Howrah and Clive recovered the ground lost yesterday. Teas were steady but quiet. Coals only a small business is reported. In miscellaneous there were no new features to record. Government securities were quiet but steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent loan 1945-55 98/12, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 104/10, 6 per cent bonds 1927 101/2, do 1930 103, do 1932 104/6.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 23/8, Imperial Bank fully paid 1382.

Jutes:—Alexandra pref 106, Alliance 365, Anglo-India 416, Auckland 293/8, Cheviot 280, Clive 46, Fort William 408, Gondalpara 870, Gourepore 780, Hooghly ord 87, Howrah 46, Khardah pref 100, Kinnison 1010, Lansdowne 340, do pref 112/8, National 307/8, Northbrook 58/8, Soorah pref 101.

Coals:—Aurraung 1/6, Burra Dhemo 4, Pench Valley 20/6, Samla and Kendra 2/8, Satpukuria and Asansol 2/1.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Potteries 2/2, Britannia Building and Iron 5/4, Home Pipe and Concrete annas 5, Thornycroft annas 8, Madan Theatres 2/4, Tavoy Tin Corporation 18/12.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 28/8, Okayti 550, Rutema 15/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven eighth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-second pence.—A. P.

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NOTICE.

To-day being Good Friday, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper to-morrow.

The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1925.

LEST WE FORGET.

"Take away justice and what are empires but great acts of brigandage?"
ST. AUGUSTINE.

This week the nation observes the sixth anniversary of the memorable events that marked the end of a chapter of its political struggle for emancipation. As a protest against the Rowlatt legislation which had been enacted to suppress the growing national consciousness, the Punjab was subjected to the experiment of Satyagrah to combat the coercive forces of the Government through galvanising the mass-energies of his countrymen. What was remarkable in this method of resisting bureaucratic encroachments on fundamental human liberties was the scale on which the experiment was conducted no less than the purpose for which it was tried. While contributing in a rare degree to the process of mass-awakening, this meagre prelude to the larger political revolt which has been known as Non-Co-operation came to an abrupt end owing to the unhappy events in the Punjab. Here in the approved bureaucratic manner sporadic outbursts of violence were mischievously and deliberately misconstrued as a colossal second edition of the Indian Mutiny and were suppressed with a frightfulness and racial vindictiveness which, when the facts were fully known after months, sent a thrill of horror even through the self-satisfied and insensitive society of London. For the ghastly tragedy of Jallianwalla Bagh was enacted on the 13th of April 1919.

It has been said frequently that the massacre, unpardonable as it undoubtedly was, has been the only incident of its kind in a history of hundred years and more of British rule; it has been also suggested in some quarters that it is best to forget unfortunate events like these if co-operation between a popularly irresponsible Government and a powerless people is to be facilitated. For people who have erected the Cawnpore Memorial and execrated those responsible for Edith Cavell's execution during the war, it is, frankly, as dishonest a plea to advance as the request of the burglar who asked the magistrate to let bygones be bygones. In the course of his articles contributed to the "Manchester Guardian" Lord Olivier has correctly diagnosed the psychological reactions and ethical import of what he describes as a "crucial historic event." What was significant as well as repellent in it was not so much the committal of a barbarous atrocity, reprehensible as it was, but the attitude of mind which it betrayed. If General Dyer acted in panic and passion, as moderate Englishmen argue, surely there was no excuse for the cold-blooded condonation of it by the House of Lords, by influential British journals, and by a British judge. Nor is the apology of the solitary nature of the episode any more satisfactory; because it is a time of crisis that tests not merely the courage of officials but the humanity and refinement of the system they serve and because the action on such occasions is the instinctive response of a system to that situation so that the infrequency of such organised atrocities may be the result not of the rectitude of the system but of the absence of similar situations. Indeed, not even the Labour leaders, like Lord Olivier who are conscious of the moral havoc wrought by such brutalities, realise in an adequate manner that Dyerism is a logical, if somewhat, extreme, outcome of an irresponsible bureaucratic system. "In countries which are denied Home Rule," Mr. Bernard Shaw has profoundly observed, "that is, in which the government does not rest on the consent of the people it rests on military coercion: and the bureaucracy, however, civil and legal it may be in form and even in the character of its best officials, must connive at the atrocities of military rule, and become infected in the end with the chronic panic characteristic of militarism." The blunders and misdeeds of the bureaucracy, therefore, are summed up in the one word—Jallianwalla; and its repetition can be effectively prevented only by a radical alteration of that system. We would draw the attention of Lord Olivier who emphasises the fundamental incompatibilities between Indian aspirations and British viewpoint as illustrated in the McCardie defence of a policy of racial humiliation to the incompatibility between ruling a subject-race and rendering it justice. Governance implies the consideration of all interests as justice involves the elimination of every interest with the consequence that the interests of a ruling-race cannot but vitiate a decision when a judicial issue affecting them arises; and we may observe in passing that the failure of Lord Olivier to condemn even in sufficiently strong words the McCardie *obiter dicta* on Dyerism shows how conscience is doped by office. His Lordship characterises the demand for the stoppage of pension of the Punjab miscreant as "vindictive"; if so, all justice is based on revenge. Nations cannot forgive national wrongs and injustices and, as Gandhiji has often remarked, we can at present forgive only out of our weakness, not out of strength. Such forgiveness would be the coward's helplessness to vindicate justice, not the charity born of power.

Amritsar, as the Duke of Connaught reminded the Legislature, still casts its shadow across the land. It destroyed not merely the Indian's faith in British justice and goodwill but also his belief in the potency of traditional methods of "constitutional" agitation; through its stigma on national self-respect, it generated the unique movement of Gandhism which sought to evolve a technique of non-resistance as a means of political transformation. It is idle to deny that the movement has not yet succeeded in its immediate objective of political freedom. As Gandhiji has aptly said, event after event "tells us in the plainest language that the British rulers propose to rule us in spite of our opposition." But the temporary abandonment of Non-Co-operation is due to the human and national weaknesses that set a limit to the operation of bold measures of achieving freedom rather than to any inherent defect in the national plan itself. Our duty, therefore, is plain if once the course is clear. These peculiar moral weaknesses which ought to be eradicated to facilitate national progress towards liberty are generally recognised—communal discord, economic bondage, social evils like untouchability. On their removal political advancement, in the ultimate analysis, depends. It is imperative consequently for all who long for political emancipation to strengthen, by patient and constructive endeavour, the moral fibre of the nation so as to create a spirit of resistance capable of effecting irresistible pressure on the bureaucracy. In that spirit and with that hope the National Week should be observed. For, in the Jallianwalla week, we cannot fail to realise too vividly what the terrible alternatives to freedom are.

A STEP FORWARD.

The appeal issued by the Bombay Architectural Association for the encouragement of Indian architecture marks a step forward. It is decidedly an improvement on the halting tone apparent in the appeal it issued for the same purpose about three years ago. The Association is ready with the assurance that "the National style is as practicable and suitable as it is economical as any of the imported styles". It is also "ready to demonstrate this fact". The Association has done well to publish the challenge. The challenge must, however, be followed, by a more critical and dispassionate examination of the achievements in the past. They must be estimated not only by modern standards which originate from purely modern requirements as those of the crowded populations in industrial areas, but also by conditions which prevailed at the time they were first brought into being. The Association must attempt a greater distinction between the craftsmen generally lumped together as "mistries". There are some capable and quite competent master-builders, although they may be innocent of any knowledge of drawing, who require a more accurate term than "mistries" for the proper appreciation of their work. It is, besides, too sweeping an assertion to suggest that their work is often "poorly planned and unscientifically constructed". Scientific construction and planning is, even in the West, not so universally accepted a thing as one would imagine it to be. The rapidly increasing literature on the subject leaves scarcely any scope for the belief which is really a hope. The "mistries", it is true, require systematic training and guidance in the manipulation of new modes of constructions and building materials, but their limitations are not, it may be observed, peculiar to them. They have been, moreover, deprived of the chance open to others. The Association has made itself responsible as a pioneer body. It has, therefore, the natural temptation placed before it. It could not resist the temptation of accumulating and displaying "evidence" for its case. The procedure is not altogether without justification. The buildings which the Association mentions are no doubt evidence of "the possibilities". But if Indian architecture is to be revived, it must acquire the ancient spirit, not the superficial resemblances, not the random exploitation of motifs. An examination, we suggest an instance, of Col. Jackson's designs, some of the designs reproduced on the Government report on Indian Architecture, should provide the guidance in modern efforts. The Association has rightly appealed to the authorities in the Indian States and the municipalities and other local bodies in the moffusil. But it must not allow the authorities nearer home to forget their obligation to Indian architecture. The Bombay Municipality, the Improvement and the Port Trusts should now be made more actively responsible for the Indian designs. And it is time the Association did something to rouse the P. W. D. from to attain its goal if it practises its ideals with courage and determination. Its reference to "development of new areas" and to "re-building of old" areas should suggest the extent to which architecture is dependent on the structure and building rules and regulations of the city. Why has it yet left that field untouched? There is no reason why a responsible committee of the Association should not explore the possibilities of improving the rules from the architect's point of view. There is no reason why the Association should not undertake to express its views on architectural education.

Notes of the Day.

Clearing the Air.

We welcome Lord Winterton's reply to Mr. Lansbury's question in the Commons suggesting an invitation to Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Das and other Indian leaders. We welcome it because it clears the air of the miasma of false optimism created by the recent exchange of pronouncements between the Secretary of State and Mr. Das. We warned the public against complacent anticipation of an early settlement of India's demands or even of early negotiations to that end. There is no desire on the part of the Conservative Government to go out of its way to conciliate India. It has five years' lease of power and it means to make the best of the opportunity to "strengthen the hold of the Empire" over India through the "Steel-frame." That is the meaning of Lord Winterton's exposition of the "constitutional" position. With characteristic impertinence he suggests to the Indian people that they should enlist the support of the Government of India to their demand for freedom before approaching the "Holy of Holies" at Whitehall—a suggestion of which the meaning is obvious. In the light of recent actions of the Conservative Government it was futile to expect any other attitude than that of cynical contempt for India's demand as revealed in Lord Winterton's statement. India's freedom has to be fought for and won in India. And we welcome Lord Winterton's reply because it lends emphasis to this truth.

German Interest in Mahatma Gandhi.

In the literary supplement of the 'Frankfurter Zeitung' in its issue of March 13 occurs an interesting note on a new book in German published in Berlin on Mahatma Gandhi's ideals and philosophy of life. It is edited by Alfred Ehrenstein and Zakir Hussain. The Indian contributes an introduction on the 'Path to Freedom' as he calls the conception which Gandhiji is trying to formulate when he emphasizes non-violence and passive resistance. The German collaborator of Mr. Zakir Hussain draws the particular attention of his countrymen in the concluding chapter of the book to the "fight that every believing soul must put up against the domination of material progress by mechanical means." The volume bears the attractive title "The Message of Mahatma Gandhi" and appears as one of a series of volumes called "Popular Educators." Thirty-three selections from Gandhiji's writings are included so as to illustrate the point of view, as the authors describe it, of this "spirit of broad and deep outlook, who is fighting for truth and sincerity and against all cowardly hypocritical conduct", in human relationships.

BOMBAY COUNCIL SESSION.

A REVIEW.

(BY L. B. BHOPATKAR, M.L.C.)

II.

The Finance Minister, Mr. H. S. Lawrence introduced the Budget in a speech, which was typical of the spirit which has pervaded the administration of this Presidency for the last few years, namely, the spirit of unwilling submission to the new order of things created by the Government of India Act. Undoubtedly it was a very clever speech; but it must be at the same time frankly confessed that it fell far short of the high expectations formed about it. It was more an apology for the proposed new taxation than a real and clear exposition of the Budget itself. It attempted more to appeal to those sections of the House, whom the Home Member afterwards openly styled as "the ministerial parties" than to convince the nationalists of the necessity and utility of the dare-devil policy which the Bombay Government has launched upon in regard to the finances of the Presidency. And naturally enough, it did not hesitate to intimidate the less assertive and intelligent sections in the House into backing the Money Bills with their vote. While the Finance Minister was discussing the desirability of introducing the said Bills, he said: "and since the frame-work of Government must be maintained, if we are not to allow the administration to lapse into chaos, it follows of necessity that this retrenchment must be made primarily in those Departments which minister to the more advanced needs of the country;" which in plain language meant that if the Money Bills were not passed into Acts, then the nation-building departments such as Education, Medical, Agriculture and so forth would be starved. In a word, in an ill-disguised Bohemian spirit he demanded the support of the House to his taxation proposals. But instead of the speech serving his purpose it only served to put the Nationalists on their mettle and to stimulate them to fight with him and his supporters over the Money Bills at any cost and hazard.

The Budget.

This year's Budget was on the whole a hopelessly disappointing document, in that it disment. True it is that it exhibited some relieving features such as larger expenditure on the nation-building departments and provision for famine relief, and that it was embellished by some charts and diagrams. But they were all obscured by the dismal shadows of high-handedness and callous disregard of the popular demands on the part of the Government. It is often claimed for the Bombay Government that it is of all the Provincial Governments the most bureaucrate in its mentality and policy. And the Budget amply justified the claim. It was expected that during the regime of the present Governor at least the Budget would be framed on better and more popular lines. But it belied all these expectations, and drove the conviction home that the very frame-work of the present system of Government requires a radical change.

Reckless Expenditure

What were then the most predominant features of this year's Budget? They were 'firstly', a spirit of reckless expenditure over the two pit-falls of the Bombay finances, namely, the Bombay Development Scheme and the Sukkur Barrage. It is becoming evident day by day that the huge commitments on these two Schemes will, some time or the other, surely land the finances of the Presidency into an irretrievable position. Secondly, a great leap in the expenditure over the departments, which the Officials love to call as "the law, order and general Departments" Thirdly the general top-heaviness of the administration. It is apprehended that if this policy continues in all its present intensity, then in the immediate future the number of Officers getting fat salaries will far exceed the low-paid Government servants. The General Administration Department, which is reserved, demonstrates very clearly the trend of this policy. Taking as an instance the Home or the Political Department, we find that there are more Officers than the Clerks to supervise over their work. In the Home Department, provision has been made for 1 Secretary, 1 Deputy Secretary, 2 Assistant Secretaries and 30 Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents—i.e. in all for 34 highly-paid Officers as against 26 Clerks and 17 servants. The Department of Agriculture, which is a transferred subject, unfolds the same sad tale. Fourthly provision made surreptitiously in the Budget in

(Continued on page 10.)

Maharajah of Bhavnagar.

The minor Maharajah of Bhavnagar, with his brothers, will proceed to-morrow to England and will there be made to stay for a number of years to receive what is called education according to the best British standards. Even in England there are two opinions regarding the value of education imparted in the well-known public schools one of which the Maharajah will join. Apart from this, whatever the advantages of such education, experience has shown that for an Indian boy such education is hardly the most desirable. The disadvantages of removing an Indian boy from his country at the most impressionable period of his life, are heightened in the case of one who is to be later in life the ruler of a State. It is, therefore, as regrettable as it is surprising that an administrator of the experience and antecedents of Sir Prabhashankar Pattani should have agreed to the proposal of sending the Maharajah to England when he has hardly passed his fourteenth year. And it is much more regrettable that the people of Bhavnagar State should have acquiesced in this arrangement.

COMPLETE MOBILISATION

GRAVE SITUATION IN TURKEY

KURDISH MENACE GROWING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 9.

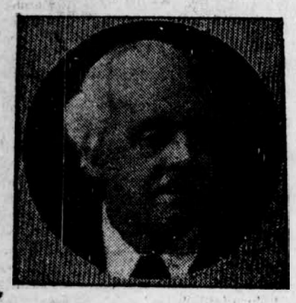
In the Assembly, Syed Ismet Pasha admitted that the Kurdistan rebellion was more serious than press reports indicated. He stated that the insurgents had attacked the places as widely apart as Melatia, Mardin and Melazgerd and even recently threatened Egin. The situation looked very grave and seemed likely to assume much greater proportions, but Government's prompt military measures had begun to tell after severe fighting and the rebels had been driven back to the mountains. Operations were not yet over. The insurgents were continuing the struggle. Therefore, and owing to other dangers to which the country was exposed, it was necessary to order complete mobilisation.—Reuter.

LORD BALFOUR AT DAMASCUS.

ARRESTS FOLLOW DEMONSTRATION.

DAMASCUS, April 9.

Lord Balfour arrived here early yesterday. Crowds, later, held a demonstration outside his hotel. The manager rushed into Lord Balfour's room, closed shutters and turned off lights. Crowds hurled stones at the balcony hitting the dragoman. Police forced the demonstrators back from the



EARL BALFOUR.

hotel towards the square opposite, where fiery speeches were delivered. Several persons were arrested, and quiet was restored in the evening. A number of policemen have been stationed in the vicinity of the hotel.—Reuter.

ALL QUIET.

BUT BAZAARS CLOSED.

DAMASCUS, April 9.

Last night and this morning all was quiet, but the bazaars were closed in anticipation of a big demonstration. Earl Balfour remained in the hotel in the morning. He will be the guest of the French General Sarrail in the evening. Earl Balfour proceeds to Baalbek, to-morrow.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN BUDGET.

REVISION OF TARIFFS LIKELY.

CAPE TOWN, April 8.

For the first time in the history of South Africa, the budget speech was delivered in Afrikaan. Mr. Havenga foreshadowed a revision of tariffs for adequately protecting home industries, admitting of raw materials free, or at the lowest possible rate, adjusting Imperial preference on *quid pro quo* basis, and providing maximum and minimum rates on certain commodities to enable Government to negotiate for the most favoured nation agreements with countries outside the Commonwealth and for the suspended duties in the case of nascent industries which were thereby assured of protection when Government was satisfied of the need for it. The revenue amounted to £25,340,000 and the expenditure to £24,540,000.—Reuter.

Mr. Havenga illustrating the working of the new Tariff policy instanced the reduction of duties on such goods as cotton and woollen piece goods, cottons, threads, mechanical tools, and abolition of duties in the case of agricultural machinery and industrial plant. On the other hand, duties on blankets, rugs, motor cars, petrol in bulk, printed matter and machinery would be increased. He pointed out that if they had worked on strictly *quid pro quo* basis, Britain would not have got £300,000 sterling preference, but only £200,000. Hence preference was about 30 per cent. more than if it had been really on the *quid pro quo* basis.

NO ANTI-BRITISH FEELING.

Ministerial cheers greeted Mr. Havenga's assertion in the Assembly that in the new tariff policy Government was not at all animated by anti-British feeling, the preponderating factor being South Africa's interests. The Minister referred to General Smuts's observation of 1923 that the position was one-sided and said that the fact had been generally felt that Government was treating the question on sound economic basis.—Reuter's Special.

PENNY POSTAGE IN S. AFRICA RESTORED.

CAPE TOWN, April 8.

The penny postage is restored.—Reuter.

FRENCH CRISIS.

CABINET DOES NOT RESIGN.

ISSUES A COMMUNIQUE ONLY

PARIS, April 9.

Contrary to general anticipation, the Cabinet, after conferring for over three and a half hours, did not announce its resignation for the consideration of which it had been urgently convened, but merely issued a communique to the effect that it discussed M. Demonzie's Bill and other matters.—Reuter.

FRENCH CABINET TO RESIGN?

PARIS, April 8.

It is expected that Government will resign to-night.—Reuter.

M. HERRIOT WILL NOT LEAVE

GOVT. RESOLVED TO CARRY ON.

PARIS, April 9.

Despite its very narrow escape from defeat last evening, it seems that Government is resolved to carry on in the face of opposition shown by the Senate. Furthermore, it is stated that M. Herriot will not leave unless he is defeated either on the question of his policy regarding French representation at the Vatican or his financial programme though he may drop the proposal regarding Capital Levy.—Reuter.

A FEELER FOR GOVT.

DEBATE AND VOTE TO-DAY.

PARIS, April 9.

It has now been decided that the Chamber will debate and vote on Government's financial proposals to-day. Thus Government will know whether the 'left bloc' is holding together.—Reuter

ALL NIGHT SITTING?

PARIS, Apl. 9.

As the Finance Committee will not be ready with its report on M. Demonzie's bill or any substitute therefor till Friday, the momentous debate will not be held in the Chamber till Friday night, possibly Saturday. Besides the Socialist plan of Capital Levy, the other counter-projects are being considered by the Finance Committee including the Opposition scheme for a huge lottery loan.

The official admission that the Banque de France at the Government's request manipulated the balance sheets to conceal the illegal note issue has intensified the mistrust of the Government's financial policies both outside and inside Parliament, particularly in the Senate.

ALL NIGHT SITTING.

The strained political situation is reflected in the comments of the newspapers. The Opposition organs are not satisfied at the suggestion that Government may drop the proposal regarding Capital Levy and vigorously demand that a solution must be found of the financial dead-lock.

According to "L'Echo de Paris" M. Briand is surrounded by flatterers who are urging him to make a bid for the office. M. Herriot's decision to fight is due to the instance of the Socialist leaders. It is expected that M. Herriot will demand an all-night sitting on Friday in order to obtain a decisive vote.—Reuter's special.

AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

APPROPRIATION RESTORED.

PARIS, April 8.

After adopting motions reducing certain items in the Public Instruction estimates, the Senate, by 142 votes to 120, passed a resolution in favour of restoring the appropriation for scholarships which the Commission of Finance had decreased. M. Herriot had previously complained of the Commission's hostility which made the vote a question of confidence.—Reuter.

CONSPIRACY TO OBTAIN FIREARMS.

CHINAMAN AND BENGALIS PUNISHED.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 8.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day passed orders in the case in which Ah Loo a Chinaman and two Bengalee youths were charged with having conspired to obtain unlawful possession of firearms. It was alleged that the Bengalees negotiated with Chinaman to purchase revolvers and ammunition. The Magistrate found them guilty and sentenced the Chinaman to three months and the Bengalees to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each.—(A. P.)

MR. H. A. STARK.

CALCUTTA, April 8.

Mr. Herbert A. Stark, the well-known Anglo-Indian leader and formerly a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, has decided to remain in India and will not return to England. Mr. Stark who has taken over the ownership and editorship of the "Anglo-Indian Citizen" will continue to act as the link between the community's associations in India and the Anglo-Indian Association of London of which latter he is the founder and President.—A. P.

READING-BIRKENHEAD TETE-A-TETE.

NO NEGOTIATIONS WITH INDIANS.

MEN ON THE SPOT MUST SUPPORT PROPOSALS FIRST.

WINTERTON'S ANXIETY FOR VICEROY.

LONDON, April 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lansbury asked whether Earl Birkenhead intended to invite Messrs. Das and Gandhi together with other representatives of Indian opinion like Messrs. Sastri, Lala Lajpat Rai and Dr. Besant to come to Britain for the purpose of discussion and Conference as regards the best means to be adopted for securing full co-operation of all classes in India for re-establishment of social and industrial peace.

Earl Winterton asked for indulgence of the House to a somewhat lengthy reply as, he said, the subject was very important. He repeated that Government would sympathetically receive any concrete proposal submitted by Indian political parties with the support of the Government of India and the Local Government concerned, but it did not intend to give the invitation mentioned.

Earl Winterton's reasons were firstly that direct conduct of policy and administration in India was entrusted to the Government of India and to the local Governments. Therefore it was with these authorities that such discussions must take place and no useful purpose would be served by the Government's intervention and participation at this stage in matters which must ultimately come before them for decision and for the decision of which they were responsible to Parliament. Secondly, though the Viceroy was about to visit this country for the purpose *inter alia* of discussing the political situation in India it would be placing him and the Government of India entirely in a false position, if his presence here was made an occasion for negotiations with the Indian political parties. (Ministerial cheers).—Reuter.

SPECULATION IN BENGAL.

WILL COUNCIL BE DISSOLVED?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Political circles are speculating as to the attitude, Lord Birkenhead will adopt with regard to the Bengal situation. The Swarajists undoubtedly favour a dissolution of the Bengal Council, so that they may come with a distinct majority to carry on their policy more effectively. In fact, the acceptance of ministry by the Swarajists is bound up with the question of dissolution. They aspire to a clear majority in the Council, nothing less than that. The Government, on the other hand, are determined to set all impediments against dissolution, as this will mean considerable loss of Government supporters. All eyes are now towards Bengal, as easing the Bengal situation by an amnesty to political prisoners and purging the Ordinance Act out of the Statute book and granting of provincial autonomy can alone facilitate the favourable settlement of the All-India question.

Mr. Das's Supplementary Statement.

It is likely Mr. C. R. Das will make a supplementary statement in response to Earl Winterton's invitation for constructive proposals. Significance is attached to Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Bengal during which he will confer with Mr. C. R. Das in regard to the political situation. Mr. Das is presiding over the forthcoming Bengal Conference, which Mahatmaji attends and Mr. Das's presidential address is likely to contain broad outlines in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi for an amicable settlement for Indian Swaraj.

Detained M. L. C's Forced Out.

It is impossible not to refer to how vastly the sentiment of Bengal will be affected at the news that Sjts. Satyen Mitter and Anil Baran Roy, members of the Legislative Council were detained by Government but at the same time their seats have been declared vacant to-day on the ground that they were absent from the Council for over a period of two consecutive months.

Sir John Kerr's four months regime is expected to be conciliatory. He will initiate no new policy but simply "carry on."

LORD READING LEAVES FOR BOMBAY.

DELHI, April 9.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading left Delhi privately from Kingsway Station at 8 o'clock this morning for Bombay. Miss Y. Fitzroy, Miss Susan Burney, Miss Walker and Sister Moikle with Captains R. Burton and Bowes Daly, Aides-de-Camp are accompanying Their Excellencies to England. Colonel Morgan, Military Secretary, Col. Norman Walker, Surgeon and Captain C. P. Hancock, Assistant Private Secretary, proceed with the Viceroy to Bombay and then return to Delhi arriving here about seven o'clock on Sunday morning. In spite of the departure being private there was quite a large gathering at the Railway Station to witness Their Excellencies' departure and wish them godspeed.

Among those present were Sir Claud Jacob and General Issaac, Commanding the Delhi District, the members of the Executive Council and Secretaries to Government, the Maharaja of Darbhanga, Sirdar Charanji Singh, Mr. Abbott, Commissioner of Delhi, Mr. and Mrs. Rouse, Major Ganwon, Major and Mrs. Atkinson, Major Robertson and others.

EARL OF READING.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India ho is proceeding 'Home' on leave tomorrow by the S. S. "Razmak".

The Viceroy's Body Guard lined the platform which was covered with red cloth. On arrival in a motor car Their Excellencies said good-bye and shook hands with all present. When the signal for starting was given the Viceroy called out "Good-bye, I shall soon be back" and the long white train glided out of the station with Lord and Lady Reading standing on their carriage platforms while the guns boomed out the Viceregal salute. It is understood that the Maharaja of Kotah will meet the Viceroy *en route* to Bombay to wish him bon voyage. The Governor of Bombay will board the Viceroy's train at Virar and will accompany His Excellency to the Ballard Pier.—A. P.

REPARATIONS LEVY.

SUSPENDED FROM WEDNESDAY MIDNIGHT.

LEAFIELD, April 8.

Both Houses of Parliament having yesterday passed the resolution suspending the collection of the reparations levy by the British customs on account of the new arrangement with Germany, a Government Order in Council is being issued to-day giving effect to the resolutions. The collection of the levy will be suspended as from midnight tonight.—B. O. W.

TREATY'S ARMAMENT CLAUSES.

REPORT OF ALLIED COMMITTEE NOT READY.

LEAFIELD, April 8.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, said that the report of the Inter-allied Military Committee on the compliance or otherwise of Germany with the disarmament clauses of the Peace Treaty had not been completed. Until the report of the Committee had reached the Allied Governments, it was obviously not possible to say what action would be taken upon it.

EVACUATION OF COLOGNE.

Answering further questions, Mr. Chamberlain refuted the suggestion that the matter of the evacuation of Cologne was interlocked with negotiations concerning the Five-Power-Pact. He added that he thought that on the whole things had proceeded satisfactorily and that "with peace and goodwill on all sides we may yet arrive at a solution of our troubles." Mr. Chamberlain told another questioner that he had received no information regarding the summoning of a new Disarmament Conference by the President of the United States.—B. O. W.

MAHARAJAH OF BHAVNAGAR.

TO-DAY'S GARDEN PARTY.

To wish bon voyage to His Highness the Maharajah Shri Krishna Kumarsinhji Bahadur of Bhavnagar a Garden Party has been arranged to take place this evening at Damodar Bhuwan, Warden Road.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD

TO SUCCEED LORD ALLENBY?

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN EGYPT?

LONDON, April 9.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Parliamentary correspondent says it is generally understood that Lord Allenby retires from the High Commissionership in Egypt shortly, and there is good reason for believing that Sir George Lloyd will be invited to succeed him.—Reuter.

COMPETITION OF JAPAN IN INDIA AND EAST.

BRITISH COTTON-SPINNERS' GRIEVANCES.

LONDON, Apl. 8.

Before the Committee of Industry and Trade, witnesses on behalf of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations referred to the competition of Japan in India and the East generally and from local productions. They were of opinion that the present difficulty of the absence of the bulk of trade was due mainly to the high price of raw material and the impoverishment of principal consuming countries. They considered that British commercial supremacy in cotton goods could not be seriously challenged with reduced taxation and longer working hours. On behalf of the Manchester Cotton Association it was suggested, as regards raw cotton, that certain Empire cottons should be made tenderable against Liverpool futures. Their contract would thus receive proper status and expadite their development to that extent.—Reuter.

GERMAN PRESIDENCY.

HINDENBURG AGREES TO CANDIDATURE.

BERLIN, April 8.

Marshal Hindenburg has yielded to persuasion and will stand for the Presidency.—Reuter.

"NATIONAL WEEK" IN MADRAS.

WILL BOMBAY FAIL?

MADRAS, Apl. 8.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha wires:—

In celebration of the 'National Week' in Madras hawking of Khadi is being done on an organised scale. Orders secured amount to Rs. 8,500. Gujerathis' response is excellent. Muslims are also buying. Will Bombay, ever generous Bombay, fail to respond to Mahatma Gandhi's clarion call to buy Khaddar? No, not if Sarojini Devi, Messrs. Jayakar, Patel, Belgaumwala, Tairsee and Velji Napoo exert themselves. —(Free Press of India.)

KHADI SALE IN S. INDIA.

MR. BHARUCHA'S EFFORT.

MADRAS, Apl. 8.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha wires:—

Khadi orders have been secured to the total value of Rs. 25,000 as follows:—

Madras, Rs. 16,000; Palghat Rs. 3,700; Trichur Rs. 1,600; Cochin Rs. 3,800. My thanks are due to the valuable assistance received by me from the leading Congress-workers: Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, Rajagopalachari, Davimulchand, Bashyam Iyengar, Srinivasa Iyer and Manilal Dhavji at Madras; Mr. T. R. Krishnaswami Iyer at Palghat; Mr. Sebastian and Kartha Brothers at Trichur and Messrs. Dwarkadas Morarji, Premjo, Dulabdas and Sobag chand Fulchand at Cochin. Princes, teachers, lawyers, merchants have all extended their hearty co-operation. The response is encouraging. Muslims are slowly buying Khadi. Gujerathis' response is splendid.

The plight of the Malabar Untouchables is piteous. Untouchability must go.—(Free Press of India.)

MAHARAJA OF INDORE.

NOT PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

SIMLA, April 9.

It has been ascertained that there is no truth in the report published in certain newspapers that the Maharaja of Indore is proceeding to England for a five years' stay. —A. P.

LT. SAEGART'S HEROISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was certainly much pleased to read in your yesterday's issue Mr. S. S. Setlur's suggestion of presenting a purse to Lieut. Saegert for his heroism displayed in Malabar Hill Tragedy. This will, by itself, prove that we the Indians admire virtue irrespective of caste, creed or colour. I would like to make one suggestion that if the funds amount to something substantial, half of it should go to some such association (if there is any) whose mission is to save such unfortunate girls who are seduced in the clutches of ruffians and dregs of society or are enticed to the life of immorality. I endorse every word of Mr. Setlur and am prepared to contribute my mite if the fund is started by the Bombay Nationalists.—Yours, etc.,

V. P. SHAH.

Mandvi, Bombay, April 7.

FORCED OUT!

DETAINED M. L. C'S

GOVERNOR DECLARES THEIR SEATS VACANT.

CALCUTTA, April 9.

A Calcutta "Gazette Extraordinary" announces that the Governor has declared the seat of Babus Anil Baran Roy and Satyendra Chandra Mitter vacant in the Bengal Legislative Council under Subsection two of section 93 of the Government of India Act since they were unable to attend to the duties of their office for a period of over two consecutive months. His Excellency has called for a fresh election in the constituencies from which these members were elected.

Both Babus Anil Baran Roy and Satyendra Chandra Mitter are prisoners under Regulation Three of 1818.—A. P.

FRESH ELECTIONS ON MAY 14.

CALCUTTA, April 9.

A communique states there will be a by-election in the Bankura West Non-Mahomedan and Noakhali Non-Mahomedan Constituencies of the Bengal Legislative Council to fill up the places of Babu Anil Baran Roy and Babu Satyendra Chandra Mitter whose seats have been declared vacant. 22nd April has been fixed as the date for submission of the nomination papers and polling in both the constituencies will take place on 14th May.—A. P.

DR. P. C. GUHA ROY'S CASE.

HEARING CONCLUDED.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 8.

The hearing was concluded to-day before the Additional Magistrate of Alipur of the case in which Dr. Protap Chandra Guha Roy, a Swarajist was charged with sedition. It was alleged that the accused delivered two speeches in Shambara Square of a seditious nature. On behalf of the accused it was submitted there was nothing on record to justify that the accused attempted to stir up hatred and contempt in order to overthrow the Government. The speech was not seditious and ought to be read as a whole and viewed in a broad and generous spirit.—(A. P.)

DEFAMATION CHARGE FAILS.

POLICE SERGEANT AND "FORWARD."

CALCUTTA, Apl. 8.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day disposed of two applications made by Sergeant A. Davis of the Calcutta Police Force, charging the editors of "Forward" and "Basumati" with defamation. Some time ago, Issur Singh, a hotel proprietor filed an application against Sergeant Davis charging him with abuse and trespass. On the 3rd April "Forward" and "Basumati" published particulars of that application. Sergeant Davis alleged that these publications contained allegations which were untrue and defamatory. In dismissing both the applications the Magistrate remarked that the paragraphs complained of appeared to be a fair report of the complaint lodged. It was perhaps undesirable that undue prominence should be given to such matters while they were no more than unproved allegations, but he did not think there was anything criminal in such a publication. Only the good sense and the proper discretion of newspaper editors could be relied upon in such matters.—(A. P.)

LALA JIWANDAS CONVICTED

18 MONTHS R. I. FOR "KRISHNA SANDESH."

LAHORE, Apl. 9.

The Assistant Commissioner of Kohat has convicted Lala Jiwan Das, Secretary of Sanatan Dharma Sabha and author of the 'Krishna Sandesh' pamphlet which is alleged to have been the immediate cause of the riots at Kohat. He was convicted under Sections 153 (a) and 505 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

TRAVANCORE'S "ANGLO-INDIAN DEWAN."

MR. WATTS EXPLAINS.

LONDON, Apl. 8.

Mr. F. E. Watts hopes to proceed to Travancore in May to assume duties of the Diwan at the end of June. Interviewed, Mr. Watts, who is a Barrister and has been practising in London and Midlands for the past five years, said that the appointment came to him as a surprise and was entirely unsought for. He considered he was selected on personal grounds in view of his family's century-old connection with Travancore.—Reuter.

Official and Personal

Among the passengers leaving Bombay tomorrow for Marseilles by the P. and O. S. S. "Razmak" will be Dr. M. A. Ansari, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler, the Hon. Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, Mr. B. J. Desai, H. H. the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, Nawab Sir Amruddin Ahmed Khan, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mr. Fyzee Rahamin, Atiya Begum Fyzee Rahmin, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading, the Lt.-Col. the Hon. E. P. L. Stourton, Mr. Rustom, D. N. Wadia and Miss L. Naidu.

Lord Lytton left Calcutta on Wednesday night for Delhi.

"ABUSE OF POWER"

COMMISSIONER AND APPOINTMENTS.

SMALL POX IN CITY.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday Mr. J. Baptista presiding.

Dr. N. F. Bisni moved. "That in view of the fact that the Small-Pox cases are increasing in the City the Commissioner be requested to report what preventive steps have been taken or she intends to take to prevent importation of the disease from places like Cutch and Calcutta where this disease is raging in an Epidemic form.

'That he be further requested to report for the information of the Councillors how many imported cases have come to his knowledge and what steps he intends to take to know the exact number of imported cases in the City.'

Dr. Bisni said there had been during the last few months a large number of small-pox cases in Bombay. In the month of February there were about 103 cases and last month there were about 200 to 300 cases. Hundreds of people were coming into the city who brought the disease with them, and no proper care or notice was taken of them.

Dr. R. M. Mistry seconded.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said in Bombay even among Europeans there was small-pox, who were vaccinated and sometimes revaccinated and there must be something wrong in this. In Colombo where there was vaccination and revaccination there was not a single case of small-pox to be found, and he wanted a thorough enquiry into the whole matter.

Dr. J. V. Vora said it was very difficult to have segregation camp for cases coming from Calcutta and other places. The one thing that was necessary was to have an intensive propaganda for educating people and showing them the advantages of vaccination and revaccination. It was because they were backward in educating the people that there was so much disease in the city, he said.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar was opposed to segregation as their past experience about compulsory segregation in plague camps was not very happy. He asked them whether they wanted to practise *zulum* on the people again.

Mr. A. K. Pai also spoke.

Dr. S. S. Batlivalla wanted an intensive propaganda in the city.

The Commissioner said discussions of the character they had that day in the Corporation were of great use in educating the people, but he did not think much good would be done by passing the resolution. There was no doubt that a certain number of cases had come into the city, and he agreed that not every imported case was noticed, but the same was the case with indigenous cases. He wanted it to be known that the incidence of disease among the vaccinated and revaccinated people was very low, as compared with those who were not vaccinated and anybody could find that out from the statistics of the last ten years. But the epidemic was not at all serious as was made out: it was going down on the other hand. During the last week they had 26 cases, while in the corresponding week of last year they had 67 cases and the figures for the corresponding week of the last five years were 33.

The proposition was withdrawn by leave.

MATERNITY HOME IN BOMBAY.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding correspondence from Government containing an offer from Mr. N. N. Wadia of a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs for the construction of a Maternity Home in Bombay.

Mr. M. J. Patel moved that the letters be referred to the Medical Relief Committee for consideration and report. Mr. Patel said the Committee would have to consider the conditions imposed by Mr. Wadia.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot then moved the adoption of Standing Committee's resolution to the following effect:—

"That the letter from the Commissioner, appointing Mr. A. F. Macdonald Clark as whole time Consulting Engineer to the Municipality in connection with the construction of the Kasheli Bridge on a salary of Rs. 3,000 per month plus Rs. 350 Bombay Allowance and Rs. 250 Motor Car Allowance for a period not exceeding 6 months, be recorded and a copy be forwarded to the Corporation for information."

Mr. Arbuthnot said they had reappointed their bridge expert on new terms and they were giving him the same pay as he was getting in the Development Department.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy said bridge building was a difficult matter, as they all knew and although the appointment was for six months, they might avail themselves of his services only for four months. Mr. Clark would save them not only thousands, but lakhs of rupees. He was now checking the final figures and through his and another officer's efforts the Corporation would be saved about two lakhs of rupees.

WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Mr. V. J. Patel opposing said the appointment was made already and came into effect from February 1. It was an appointment drawing a salary of Rs. 3,600 per month, while his friend the Commissioner was getting only Rs. 3,000 per month; the law was on the Commissioner's side, and he could make appointments, costing them lakhs of rupees per month, for there was no limit to the Commissioner's powers. But was it right for the Commissioner to make such appointments of his own responsibility without consulting the Corporation. The Chairman of the Standing Committee had told them that the appointment was authorised by the Corporation, but Mr. Patel asked whether this was the proper time for making that appointment. Mr. Clark was the only man who could help the Committee which was appointed by them to go into the Kasheli Bridge matter and now he was appointed by the Commissioner for six months on their staff. The Corporation had passed what he thought was a vote of censure on the Commissioner and there were allegations of gross negligence on the part of the Commissioner, and had he (Mr. Patel) been the Commissioner he would at once have resigned his office. The necessity for a whole time expert had now disappeared and the Commissioner himself had written that Mr. Clark's services could not be utilised as a whole-time officer and it was a waste of public money to appoint him now. He moved that the matter be referred to the Establishment Committee for report. The Commissioner did not care either for the advice, or the opinion, of the Corporation, and the only intimation the Corporation had received was after the appointment was made. The Corporation should exercise their right of expressing their opinion whenever such an appointment was made. Nobody in this country possessed so much power as the Commissioner for making these appointments for he could appoint a person even on a salary of Rs. 1 lakh per month, if he so desired.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconding said Mr. Patel's point was that the Commissioner should not abuse his power of making such appointments without consulting the Corporation. When the Act was passed, it was never expected the Commissioner would abuse his powers, and it was their duty to go to the very root of the matter and take the Commissioner's powers from him. He wanted the Commissioner to be frank in the matter and tell them whether Mr. Clark was really wanted for the Bridge or merely for checking the figures. He feared the Commissioner had bungled the whole matter.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

BOMBAY COUNCIL SESSION.

(Continued from page 8).

pursuance of the recommendations of the Lee Commission, and shutting out all discussion thereon by making it non-voted. Fifthly, converting this year many an item which was voted last year into non-voted ones, and thus unblushingly encroaching upon the rights granted to the non-Official members by the Government of India Act. This was particularly noticeable in the case of the members of the All-India Services in respect of the different kinds of allowances given to them on one pretext or the other. An inventory was made of the various allowances mentioned in the Budget, which numbered 52 in all. Some of them are so ridiculous in nature that in no self-governing country would they be tolerated even for a single minute. It is also doubtful whether the other Provincial Governments do pay them to their Officers. Sixthly a growing tendency on the part of even the Ministers, who are supposed to represent the popular cause in the secret conclaves of the Government, to set at naught the popular demnds, and to play the role of irresponsible masters of the situation. Seventhly an attempt to hoodwink the non-Officials by changing either the designation or destination of some officers, subjected to adverse criticism last year. For example, the officer who was styled as the Typist to His Excellency and whose post was adversely commented upon last year was this year mentioned as the Confidential Clerk carrying a salary of Rs. 500/- plus 200/- per mensem, thus creating an impression that the typist was done away with. Similarly, the Director of Information has now been tacked on to the Oriental Translator's Department. God only knows what earthly connection the Finance Member could have discovered between the duties of those two Officers. Eighthly, failure to adjust the finances of the Presidency in such a way as to bring pressure to bear upon the Government of India to modify the Meston Settlement and thereby to give the Presidency some financial relief, which it is in dire need of. Ninthly, a desire more to tax further the the Presidency and to swell the balance than to reduce the already too heavy burden to taxation. And thenthly, the lack of a courageous and resolute programme to improve the Agriculture and other key industries of the Presidency and thus to enhance its taxable capacity.

It should not be supposed that the above enumeration exhausts all the curious features of this year's Budget. It is only illustrative of them. The provision for a recreation room for the nurses at Karachi the sum of Rs. 25,000 set apart for presents and charities by His Excellency the reduction of the sum for the dietary of the prisoners, the provision made for secret service and so on and so forth are all items sufficiently instructive and interesting in themselves to point a moral and adorn a tale.

Present Financial Position.

The present financial position of the Presidency is such as to cause grave apprehensions to any right minded person. While the incidence of taxation per head of the population in Bengal is about Rs. 2 in Madras Rs. 3/5 and in U.P. 3, in Bombay it is nearly Rs. 8. Bombay is thus the most heavily taxed Province in India. And in spite of such extraordinarily heavy taxation and large expenditure, it could not be truthfully said that the people of this Presidency are in the possession and enjoyment of better amenities of life or greater facilities to improve their lot. It is, therefore, small wonder if they should ever groan under the weight of heavy taxation, and should heave a sigh of relief when they first learnt of the Government's defeat on the Stamp Bill.

If we but cast a cursory glance at the revenue and expenditure sides of the Government for the last fifteen years, we clearly discern two movements, the first of both the sides of the Budget rising in their upward curves by leaps and bounds, and the other of the expenditure side fast outstripping the revenue side in the race. To be plain, while in 1910-11 the total expenditure was only 6.7 crores as against the revenue of about nine crores, in 1925-26 (i.e. the Budget year) it is 15.19 crores as against the revenue of 14.78 crores, thus leaving a clear deficit of 41 lakhs of Rupees. Thus, during the last fifteen years while the revenue has increased from Rs. 100 to Rs. 165, the expenditure has increased from Rs. 100 to to Rs. 227, that is to say, a nett increase of 65 p.c. in revenue as against a nett increase of 127 per cent in expenditure. The Government seem hardly to have realised the gravity of the situation, and show great reluctance to apply, though ruthlessly, the pruning knife to their over-manned and over-fed departments in the interests of the Presidency at large. And as if that was not enough to break the back of the over-burdened ryot, they have embarked upon a policy of borrowing huge sums of money on the score of the Bombay Development and the Sukkur Barrage. And it is feared that if the same policy is persisted in by them, the time will soon arrive when the machinery of administration not being able to sustain the bad of heavy taxation and huge commitments, will come down with a crash, spreading ruin and consternation throughout the length and the breadth of the Presidency.

TAXATION ENQUIRY.

EXCISE AND SALT INDUSTRY IN BURMA.

RANGOON, Apr. 8.

When the Taxation Enquiry Committee resumed its sitting to-day three witnesses were examined and the examination was mostly confined to excise and the salt industry. Shwe Zan Aung, Excise Commissioner, the first witness examined submitted a written statement in the course of which he said he did not anticipate the early introduction of total prohibition though non-official members in the local Council might attempt to introduce the question. If the Wunthann Party was returned at the next election they would try to introduce such a bill, but he doubted the chance of such a measure becoming Law. He was not an advocate of total prohibition, for he realised the attempt to enforce such policy would be futile. Dr. Mathai's proposal would not be workable in Burma. The super-tax on Land Revenue and provincial surcharge on income-tax would be unpopular in this province. In reply to the President, witness said that smuggling was excessive in Aarakan. Illicit production of country spirit was prevalent in certain parts of Burma, but generally it was not due to high duty. Witness approved of the imposition of supplementary duties on foreign liquor by local Governments and desired to see a protective duty on Java rum to prevent undue competition with local produce. Witness regarded that further steps were necessary to control smuggling. As regards the salt industry witness said that there was a desire in this province to ask Government to make salt a Transferred subject, but he did not know whether India would agree.

PREFERENCE TO LOCAL SALT.

Mr. W. D. Brander, officiating Chief Secretary, was then examined. He approved of the development of salt industry in Burma and said that the experimental factory at Panga in the Amherst District was a success. They made better salt at a cheaper rate. The witness was in favour of extra duty on foreign salt to give preference to the local salt. In reply to the President, witness said that besides the excise staff there was a special staff to look after this industry and the proceeds collected by the local Government went to the Indian Government. Mr. Brander said that on other than revenue grounds it might be desirable to impose excise duty on patent medicines perfumery and matches. In reply to Prof. Paranjpye witness said there was not much of a match industry in Burma, but there was good timber for splinters. Witness considered total prohibition impracticable under the existing circumstances and did not advocate it in this country. He pointed out the great loss to revenue due to the absence of licensed shops and people naturally opposed it as they could procure from illicit sources at cheaper rates. Witness approved of the supplementary duty on Java rum just to keep it out of Burma as it closely competed with the local country spirit. With regard to the smuggling of opium Mr. Brander said that in spite of the efforts of the preventive staff not more than 25 per cent. of opium smuggled was captured and pointed out the difficulties of preventing smuggling.

The last witness examined was Mr. E. G. Robertson, Chief Superintendent of Salt, who submitted a statement which entirely concerned itself with the salt industry. He approved of the development of this industry in Burma and recommended the manufacture of salt by Government. Witness remarked that the price of salt fluctuated with the arrival of boats carrying salt from foreign countries and was in favour of limiting the import of foreign salt to Burma.—A. P.

THEY WILL AVOID IT LIKE PLAGUE.

VILLAGERS AND COST OF ENQUIRY.

ALLAHABAD, April 8.

Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan, M.L.C., Professor, Modern Indian History, Allahabad University, examined by the Economic Enquiry Committee this afternoon, in reply to the question by the chairman, said that villages should not be made to contribute anything towards the cost of any economic enquiry as, if they were asked to contribute they would avoid it like plague. Witness advocated general enquiry by a committee of officials and non-officials combined with intensive study of typical tracts and villages.

Professor Gurmukh Singh of the Benares University said that he had not made any practical enquiry. Witness supported a thorough economic survey of the whole country if enquiry was to be the basis of social and economic reconstruction of people.

Professor Dube of the Lucknow University was the last witness. He stated that he did not think it desirable to get an all India figure for wealth but only of certain areas. Witness was in favour of intensive study of few selected typical villages in each district but at the same time wanted that there should be some kind of general enquiry.

The Committee leaves for Calcutta tomorrow and will begin its sittings there on Saturday, 11th instant.—A.P.

REFORMS IN HYDERABAD.

POPULAR DEMAND

REPRESENTATION IN COUNCIL

SECUNDERABAD, April 9.

A petition with about a thousand signatures has been submitted to His Exalted Highness the Nizam for granting political reforms as embodied in a memorandum prepared by the State Reforms Association sometime ago. The last memorandum from the State Reforms Association prayed the Nizam to grant representation in the Legislative Council in proportion to the percentage of classes in the State with protection for the minorities. The Nizam had then announced in a *firman* that the Legislative Council should be enlarged on modern lines and it is in pursuance and conformity with the principles of this *firman* that the State Reforms Association have put in their memorandum.—A. P.

CALCUTTA HIDE STRIKE.

ASSOCIATION PREPARED TO DISCUSS WITH EMPLOYEES.

CALCUTTA, April 8.

The strike in the hide godowns continues. A meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Hides Association was held this evening to consider the situation. Mr. Mousell, Chairman of the Hides Association, pointed out that only some of the selectors or Munshifs were involved in the strike and that most of them were absent from work through fear of molestation. In the case of the present general strike no shippers were approached directly by their staff and no grievances were put before them nor did the staff give any direct warning that they contemplated a strike Mr. Mousell was authorised to say that all shippers were prepared to discuss direct with the men any grievances they had, provided they returned to work immediately but they were not prepared to negotiate with their employees through a third party —A. P.

U. P. VAIDYA ASMMELAN.

SESSION OPENS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KANKHAL, Apl. 8.

Pandit Ramnarain Misra of Lucknow, President-elect, of the U. P. Vaidya Sammelan arrived on 7th morning and was given a hearty reception at the station. The fifteenth session of the All-India Vaidya Sammelan began on the 7th afternoon. The proceedings commenced with "Veda path" and Sanskrit recitation by the Brahmacharis of Rishikul Vidyapeeth, Hardwar. Pt. Shivnarain Prem of Rishikul, Ayurvedic College then read his verses in Hindi.

Pt. Gangadatt, Chairman, Reception Committee, then read his address.

Martanda Yadavji Trikamji took his seat as President.

In the course of his address he explained his proposals for the advancement of Ayurveda and laid stress on the importance of Vaidyas. The Subjects Committee was then formed.

On the request of Hon. Sukhbir Sinha Mahamahopadyaya Gannath Sen opened the Exhibition, which contained many valuable and rare herbs, printed and manuscript books and Ayurvedic preparations. The Brahmcharis and the staff of the Rishikul Hardwar as also the students and professors of the Rishikul Ayurvedic College are taking very keen interest and rendering all possible help.

SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE.

CALCUTTA, April 8.

According to the returns received in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the grand total of gross Indian Sea and Land customs revenue (excluding the salt revenue) during the month of March, 1925, amounted to 415 lakhs as against 426 lakhs in the preceding month and Rs. 343 lakhs a year ago. The total revenue realised in the twelve months (April to March, 1924-25) was 4,900 lakhs, as compared with 4,083 lakhs in the previous year.—A. P.

EASTER HOLIDAYS EXODUS.

LEAFIELD, April 8.

The exodus from London for the Easter holidays has begun. Bookings for the Continent are already large. There is an undoubted increase in the organisation of tours of France, Belgium and Switzerland, for this spring holiday. It is noteworthy that school and educational institutions are strongly developing the idea of instructional excursions for their pupils. Railways grant special cheap facilities for these, and there are indications that an unusually large number of boys and girls will, this Easter, get a glimpse of life in other countries and see sights of other capitals.

Among the ministers going abroad is the parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade who is responsible for the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. He proposes to devote his holiday to visiting the Continental exhibitions in which he is also officially interested. He will visit the Paris exposition where he will see how the British Government building is progressing. He will then go to Milan for a few days and will also visit the book fair at Florence.—B. O. W.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

TOM EDWARDS AND HIS COMPANY.

To-morrow at the Excelsior Theatre Bombay will get another relief from cinema in the appearance of Tom Edwards and his company, to which reference has already been made. Tom Edwards is a huntsman ventriloquist. He is at the top of the tree in his profession and has for years been one of that select little band of entertainers whose names are blasoned forth in the sky signs of London's theatreland. He is an entertainer and mimic of rare powers; with a resonant voice, a facile wit, and a command of patter as well. Mr. Edwards will be supported at the Excelsor by a small, but strong company. There is Miss Alice Melville, who has played the leading roles at the London Hippodrome and is a versatile performer with a fine voice and a vivacious personality; Miss Mountjoy, who is a clever entertainer at the piano; and Mr. Adeler, who will be remembered as the humourist with the London Syncopating Orchestra. The entertainment provided by the company should be a cheery one, with plenty of novelty. Those who go to the Excelsor will not, of course, expect anything very ambitious, but they are promised programmes in which there is nothing which is not worth hearing and seeing.

PATHE

Fairy tales have always been considered an important factor in primary education. The stories do not only absorb the interest of children, but also that of grown-ups.

Opening at the Pathe Cinema, "Cinderella," the elaborately mounted version of Grim's famous fairly tale will undoubtedly be one of the most interesting films of the week. The cast is well chosen and the atmosphere well maintained.

To repeat the old time tale, a wealthy man marries for the second time a widow, who has two handsome daughters. Marie, who is none other than our Cinderella, is the widower's only child. She suffers intensely under the harsh treatment of her step-mother and step-sister. She only finds happiness among the animals she tends and at her mother's graveside. Marie is treated like a servant and is never allowed any freedom, but by th magic of her god-mother she attends the court balls. The Prince fascinated by her beauty, falls deeply in love with her. Marie also enchanted with the Prince, forgets her promise to her god-mother, with the result that her beautiful clothes and handsome coach disappear when she fails to leave the ball room at the appointed hour. As a punishment for her disobedience she is again a pauper. In her haste to leave the ball room, she loses her shoe which by chance gets into the hands of the Prince. A search is made for the rightful owner and eventually it is found to fit Marie. She is chosen for the Prince's bride and both are happily united at last.

EMPIRE.

The film which is featured in the cinema programme at the Empire is entitled "Her Mad Bargain." It is the story of a girl who made a mad bargain. Hard up against it, she agreed to allow her life to be insured for seventy-five thousand dollars. She was to get fifty thousand, and at the end of the year she was to commit suicide, making her death appear accidental so that there would be no difficulty regarding the insurance. The man with whom she made this compact fell in love with her, and how the bargain was kept sustains the interest to the end. The film is a bright mixture of comedy and drama, and the acting is above the ordinary.

EXCELSIOR.

"The Witness for the Defence," the film which is being shown at the Excelsior when Mr. Tom Edwards and his company are not appearing is an adaptation of a well-known play with an Indian setting. It is the story of a young woman who sacrifices her love to aid her invalid father and who leads a stormy, miserable life until a tragedy of which she is the central figure insures her release and ultimately brings her happiness. It is a play with a striking plot, one in which the interest is very strong at certain stages, and on the film the story loses nothing in the telling.

EMPRESS.

The Easter holidays attraction at the Empress is the film which has attracted so much attention during the past week at the Empire, "The Temple of Venus." It is a film in which great attention has been paid to artistic detail, and while the story of the film may have suffered a little because of this it certainly is a film which pleases the eye, even though it may encourage somnalence among those who are feeling the effects of the hot weather. It is said that a thousand girls helped in its production. Certainly a fair amount of them is seen in the film.

CABLE ITEMS.

San Remo, April 8.—The funeral service for the ex-Shah of Persia was held here yesterday in the presence of the Shah.—Reuter.

Leafield, April 8.—To-day being the anniversary of the birthday of the King of the Belgians, Major-General Sir Hanbury Williams, Marshall of the Diplomatic Corps, called upon the Belgian Ambassador to offer King George's felicitations.—B. O. W.

Ex-Captain Sadoul has been acquitted.—Reuter.

The Patriarch Tikhon whom the Bolshevists imprisoned for protesting against their confiscation of Church valuables and released a year ago, is dead.—Reuter.

London, April 9th:—Lavinia Mewa, one of Lady Reading's nurses, has obtained certificate of Central Midwives Board. She was trained at the Elizabeth Garrett-Anderson Hospital and is the second Indian lady to pass this examination, the first being Miss Maula Baksha, another of Lady Reading's Indian nurses.—Reuter's Special.

Malta, April 9.—The King who with the Queen has during the past week, been visiting Sicily and calling at Messina, Syracuse and Palermo, has telegraphed to Admiral Sir Osmond Brock regretting that the lack of time prevents him from visiting the fleet to which he conveys his best wishes.—Reuter's Special.

The War Office announces that arrangements are being made to give General Rawlinson a full military furneral in London.

The steamer "Clan Monroe" from Freemantle collided with and sank the dutch steamer "Jonge Catharina" in Wielingen fairway. Fifteen of the "Jonge Catharina's" crew were saved. Six persons were drowned and three are missing. The "Clan Monroe's" bows were slightly damaged, but the vessel is not making water.

SUICIDAL & HARMFUL

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY.

MAHATMAS' PLAINSPEAKING.

AHMEDABAD, April 9.

Mahatma Gandhi answers in to-day's "Young India" a further question put to him by the revolutionary whom he answered some time ago. The revolutionary asks: Do you really believe that the revolutionaries of India are less sacrificing, less noble, or less lovers of their country than the Swarajists, Moderates and Nationalists?"

Mahatma Gandhi answers: "I do not regard the revolutionaries of India to be less sacrificing, less noble or less lovers of their country than the rest, but I respectfully contend that their sacrifice, nobility and love are not only a waste of effort, but being ignorant and misguided their activities do, and have done, more harm to the country than any other activity. Their reckless disregard of the lives of their opponents has brought on repression that has made those that do not take part in their warfare more cowardly than they were before. I feel sure that those who through insufficient reasoning or false sentiment secretly or openly give praise to revolutionaries for their sacrifices do harm to them and the cause they have at heart."

The revolutionary says: "We are entering the villages and have been successful everywhere. Can you not believe that they, the sons of Shivaji, Pratap and Ranjit, can appreciate our sentiments with more readiness and depth than anything else."

Mr. Gandhi says: "I dispute the claim that the revolutionaries are succeeding with the villagers, but if they are, I am sorry I shall spare no pains to frustrate their efforts. It sounds very pleasant and exciting to talk of the descendants of Shivaji, Ranjit and Partap. But is it true that we are all descendants of these heroes? We are their countrymen, but their descendants are the military classes. We may in future be able to obliterate caste, but to-day it persists."

In conclusion Mahatma Gandhi says: "Revolutionary activity is suicidal at this stage of the country's life, at any rate, if not for all time, in a country so vast, so hopelessly divided and with the masses so deeply sunk in pauperism and so fearfully terror-struck."—A. P.

INDIAN CEMENT INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At present as is well-known cement industry is in a very bad way and cement is being sold under the cost of production. This state of things has gone on for sometime. The only correct remedy as far as I can see is a combination of all cement factories to stop this cut-throat competition and raise their selling price at least for the present to their cost of manufacture.

We know of similar instances in case of articles where there is overproduction such as jute and rubber where producers and manufacturers come to an arrangement among themselves to maintain a uniform selling price. This seems the obvious remedy but in this land of Government as well as industrial monopolists we understand that negotiations are far advanced in the direction of taking away the management of all Indian firms and transferring the whole management of the cement manufacturing industry in India into the hands of a European firm already in the trade. I do not want to mention at this stage the popular opinion as to the business capacity and management of this particular firm but I warn those who are interested in cement investments to beware of a big Indian industry which has been started and financed by Indian agencies and Indian capital being swept away into the hands of Europeans who will keep on employing expensive English staff to the detriment of our own countrymen. There is a further danger that the whole mercantile community of India has to guard against eventually when the entire Cement industry is transferred into English hands. A working pool arrangement may be affected between foreign Companies and these Indian monopolists to raise the price to the detriment of consumers in India. This will mean that all our money invested will be wiped out and eventually by our apathy a monopoly trust will be created as far as Indian trade is concerned and we shall have to pay through the nose for our requirements of cement.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. BOMANJI.

B. PR. DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE.

The Secretary, B. P. D. C. Conference, writes:—

The Bombay Presidency Depressed Classes Conference is to be held at Nipani at the Malhikarjun Theatre on the 11th and 12th instant under the presidency of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

All members of these classes and their well-wishers are cordially requested to attend the function.

AKOLA DIST. COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

AKOLA, April 9.

The Akola District Council elections have been postponed to 20th April, as the names of the nominated members have not appeared in the gazette. Mr. Abhyankar, the nationalist candidate, is almost sure for presidentship. Messrs. Korde (Non-Brahmin) and Sayad Abdur Rahaman (Government) being his opponents.—A. P.

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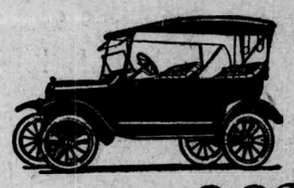

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FOR CONTINUATION SEE THURSDAY'S ISSUE.

There is no worse danger when the kidneys are weak than the big family of "uric acid troubles," and so, when you notice that the kidney secretions are much disordered, do not be surprised if you begin to have rheumatic muscles and joints, nerve pains and nervousness, headaches and dizziness, heart weakness, deafness and poor eyesight.

For the filtering of uric acid from the [illegible] falls upon the kidneys, and if the [illegible] inactive, uric acid overloads the [illegible] and of nourishing the tissues, [illegible]inden blood starves and irritates [illegible] sets up uric acid troubles.

[illegible]ackache Kidney Pills cure weak [illegible] and enable them to overcome an [illegible] of uric acid in the blood. This kidney [illegible] has cured many cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, dropsy, [illegible] kidneys and bladder etc., that had [illegible] all other treatment. Months of [illegible] may be avoided by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

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Cocogem is so highly refined and free from acidity that it allows a much higher cooking temperature than ghee or other shortening. Ghee and animal fats smoke and burn at 300°F., Leaving food heavy, indigestible and cloying with absorbed fat and imparted ghee flavour.

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UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS IN BOMBAY.

NUMBER INCREASING DAY BY DAY.

On behalf of the Unemployment Bureau Mr. Jhabvala writes to say that the number of the unemployed in Bombay are gradually increasing and have greatly increased during the last week due to four mills having suddenly closed down, throwing out no less than 8,000 men into the street. The mill operatives, it will be seen, are in a disorganised state indeed and in the absence of a central organisation voicing their mind the workers are seriously handicapped. The millowners, though they may have a grievance in the matter of the Cotton Excise Duty not having been repealed, are taking undue advantage of disorganised state of workers. And they have begun to wreck vengeance of the Government upon the poor heads of the weak community of workers. Looking to their rate of production and that of consumption the lack of proportion goes decidedly against the millowners. And they attempt to settle the proportion between profit and loss by proposing now to reduce the wages of the workers. They are out for a reduction of 20 per cent. in the present wages. In order to successfully manoeuvre the whole scheme of their selfish game they are commencing to close down the mills and make the operatives undergo the tribulations of unemployment so that in course of time they may realise the benefit of coming to an understanding that the acceptance of a 20 per cent. reduction is better than remaining out of employment thus reducing themselves and their families to the verge of starvation. The closing down of the mills one after another is simply a preliminary preparation to the enforcement of a 20 per cent reduction. The manoeuvre may be good for the employers, but it is pitiless and heartless on the part of the millowners. I am afraid it is an unwise policy that they have started upon. The millowners have still not condescended to put their heads together with their labourers and their leaders, though the crisis is impending and will burst in all its fury shortly.

A WIDOW'S COMPLAINT.

ACCUSED ESCAPES WITH FINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, April 8.

In winding up his lengthy judgment, given yesterday, in the case in which one Dominic Anthony Athaide, a young Christian carpenter had been charged with the offence of outraging the modesty of a woman, Mr. H. J. Antia, First Class Honorary Magistrate, Bandra, observed that the attack made by the accused on the complainant, Mrs. Jessie Pereira, was of a ruffianly character, and he felt very much inclined to send him to jail but having carefully considered the appeal made by the accused's pleader, Mr. J. B. Motiwalla, in his behalf, he thought the ends of justice would be met by the infliction of a deterrent fine.

Mr. Gosavi, the Police Prosecutor, pressed for a very severe sentence in view of the gravity of the offence.

His Worship observed that for a man like the accused belonging to the working class a heavy fine would certainly operate as a sufficiently deterrent affliction, and so the accused was fined Rs. 75 which was instantly paid.

Among the witnesses for the prosecution was a lively little lad (Oswald Herman D'Souza) only eight or nine years old. He came up before the Magistrate with a face radiant with smiles and when His Worship administered to him in a most solemn tone the oath "to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," he burst into a laughter as much as to say "What, do you think I am a liar to need the solemn admonition."

The Magistrate: You are a little boy, what fun do you find here?

The little fellow then grinned childishly.

The Magistrate: What are you grinning at? If you don't behave yourself I shall have to do the needful in the matter.

The boy then seemed to realize the gravity of the simplicity of his behaviour and put on as sanctimonious a face as if he were a penitent sinner at the confessional.

WATER SCARCITY AT TARDEO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,I beg to draw the serious attention of the Municipal authorities to the great scarcity of water in our locality. This has become a normal and pressing grievance of the people during this hot season, when pure drinking water is most sorely needed.

The authorities tell us that all our complaints would be at an end, when the enlarging of the water-main in the street will be completed; the same consolation has been repeated to us from time to time for the last two and a half years. To add to this the water department in order to lay by for the failure of monsoon perhaps also for the Commissioner's dream of supplying Bombay with water for twenty-four hours has cut short the existing low supply with the result that for the last two days we have not been supplied with a single drop of water.

At this time of the year especially, when in the past Bombay has witnessed serious outbreaks of epidemics, it is but proper that the President of the Corporation and other authorities should take prompt steps to remove these grievances of the public. But, alas! at present we have been at best to the "Tender mercies" of the Water Department.—Yours, etc.

M. K. COMMISSARIAT.

Bombay, Apl. 5.

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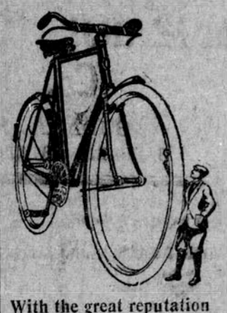

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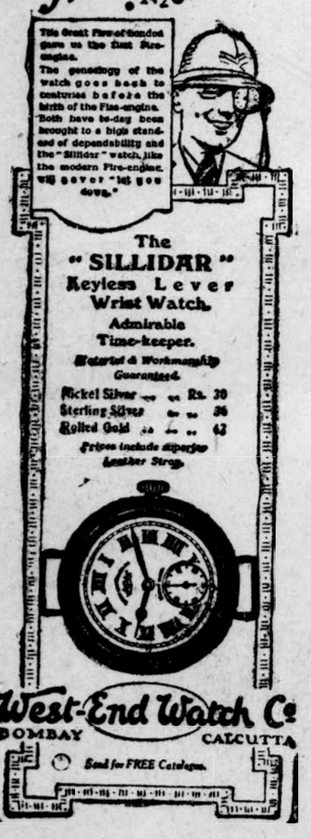
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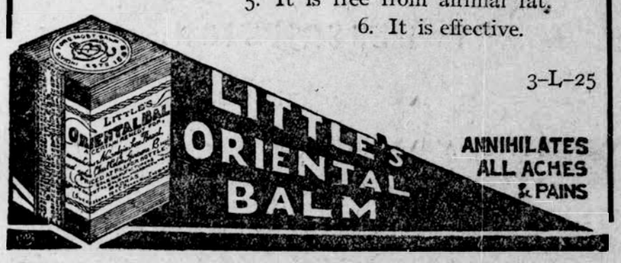

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"A GREAT WORLD FORCE."

MR. MOSLEY ON GANDHI THE MYSTIC.

Mr. Oswald Mosley, ex-M.P., who recently toured through India, writes as follows in the "Daily Herald.":—

Intimate conversations and wider conferences with most leaders of Indian thought have given me some idea of general tendencies. The Separation issue should not present much trouble. A serious Separation Movement does not exist at present, and will never exist if Britain displays any reasonable spirit. The issue was authoritatively summerised in one expressive phrase.

"Within the Empire, if within it we can grow to our full stature; if not, outside the Empire.

It may be observed, parenthetically, that whatever Separationist tendency now exists owes its origin largely to Kenya.

Despite all reports to the contrary, he who hath eyes to see will still observe encompassing and symbolising the Indian riddle the enigmate personality of Mahatma Gandhi; for by such title he is known throughout the land. He may call himself a "broken reed." but he will remain an immense power precisely because he can so far discard mental vanity as thus to describe himself.

GANDHI & SWARAJ.

With this mystic people, it is the great religious teacher sadly disclaiming the lustre of achievement who brands the imagination of the masses—not the politician eagerly seizing power, with conscious ability to serve. Mahatma Gandhi is one of the great world forces, not by the power of his considerable intellect and personality, but because almost alone amongst statesmen he appears to have conquered in himself the ordinary weaknesses of humanity.

Whether dominant or not in Congress, he grips the people as no one else can, and no public man can afford to ignore him. It may no longer be true that peace with Gandhi means peace with India, but it is still impossible to have peace without Gandhi. Happily his feet are more firmly planted on the ground than is commonly conceived or, indeed, appearances suggest. He is a man with whom it is possible to deal, although some of his ideas appear impracticable to Western and also to many Indian eyes.

Saluting Gandhi, but with clear-cut individuality, emerges the Swarajist Party, organised and disciplined on the British—or, rather, Irish—Nationalist model, under the leadership of two remarkable men, Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru. The latter is the Parnell of Indian politics, whose cold resolution of purpose blends effectively with the Celtic ardour of the passionate Bengalee.

WINNING THE PEACE.

To assail their position as unconstitutional is to display ignorance of the Constitution. Their position of "grievances before supply" is familiar in Parliamentary history It is contended that certain Swarajist utterances and resolutions are on the border line of the law, but unless the law can proceed successfully against them, they have not violated constitutional usage. The wisdom of their tactics is open to political criticism, but, so far, not to loose charges of sedition.

It remains to be seen how long any statesmen can retain both their grip on the public and a constitutional position in the absence of any new gesture from Britain towards the aspirations of Nationalist India. It is a land where gestures count, far, perhaps, too much.

Any generous and friendly movement evokes instant reaction in this warmly responsive and essentially lovable people. By wisdom and patience Britain may still win peace and the lasting friendship of Indian Nationalism.

In the ghastly repetition of history, will she again reject the moment of Fate? Will she deride moderation until once more in the epilogue of tragedy she confronts at the tardy table of conference the encarmined figure of Sinn Fein? Rather may the true genius of our race be asserted in bringing fulfilment to the most pathetic of all human supplications, the yearning cry which ends the Hindu prayer, "Santi, Santi, Santi" (Peace, Peace, Peace).

SUN YAT-SEN AND MOSCOW.

A DEATH-BED MESSAGE.

According to the Rosta Agency, the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has received a message from Sun Yat-Sen, written on March 11 on the eve of his death, in which he takes leave of "the Union of Free Republics created by the immortal Lenin," declares that he has instructed the Kuomintang party to remain in standing contact with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and expresses the hope that the moment is near "when the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics will create a mighty, free China as friend and ally."

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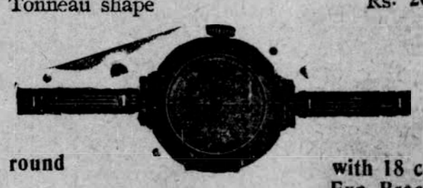

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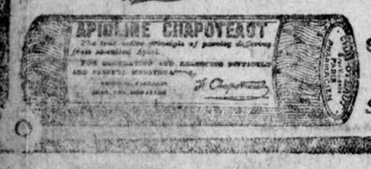

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This was the instruction of Joseph Pulitzer, a famous newspaper proprietor to new editor. The life of this man, who died in 1911, has just been published; and, in reviewing this biography, the "Times" says:—

Born in Hungary in 1847, Joseph Pulitzer, made his way to the United States in 1864 knowing at the time not a word of English, and within a few days enlisted the army. The Civil War was not yet over, but he saw little fighting. When mustered out, he had great difficulty in finding work. He drifted presently to St. Louis, where he was glad to get temporary jobs as an ostler for Government mules, as a roustabout on the riverside levees, as a hack driver, as a waiter in a restaurant, and so on.

DAEMONIC ENERGY.

He was started on his life career by an engagement as a reporter on a German paper, where his working days lasted from 10 a.m. to 2 a.m. His daemonic energy brought him quickly to the front not only in the newspaper office, but in the public life of the city.

He was elected to the State Legislature at the age of twenty-two, and was later appointed one of the three Police Commissioners of St. Louis. Meanwhile, he had been admitted to the Missouri Bar.

But his absorbing interest was the daily Press. Before long he bought a decrepit English language paper and turned it within a few years into a prosperous and influential organ, incidentally making enough money out of it to enable him in 1883 to go to New York and buy the 'World' from Jay Gould for dol. 346,080, paid in instalments. Three years later the circulation of the 'World' which at the time of purchase was about 22,000 had passed the 100,000 marks and its annual earnings exceeded dol. 500,000.

HORRIBLE INVALIDISM.

When he was at the height of his success Joseph Pulitzer's health broke down irremediably, and to this misfortune was shortly added complete loss of sight. The indomitable spirit of the man revealed itself in the use he made of nearly twenty-five years of "horrible invalidism". Only three times did he enter the Pulitzer Building, whose erection in 1890 as the home of his paper fulfilled one of his great ambitions; but wherever he might happen to be—whether in a sound-proof room in his house in East 73rd Street, or in his country place at Bar Harbour, or in one of his European villas, or on board his steam yacht, the Liberty—he kept in close touch with the 'World' and constantly telephoned or wrote or cabled instructions and suggestions to its staff.

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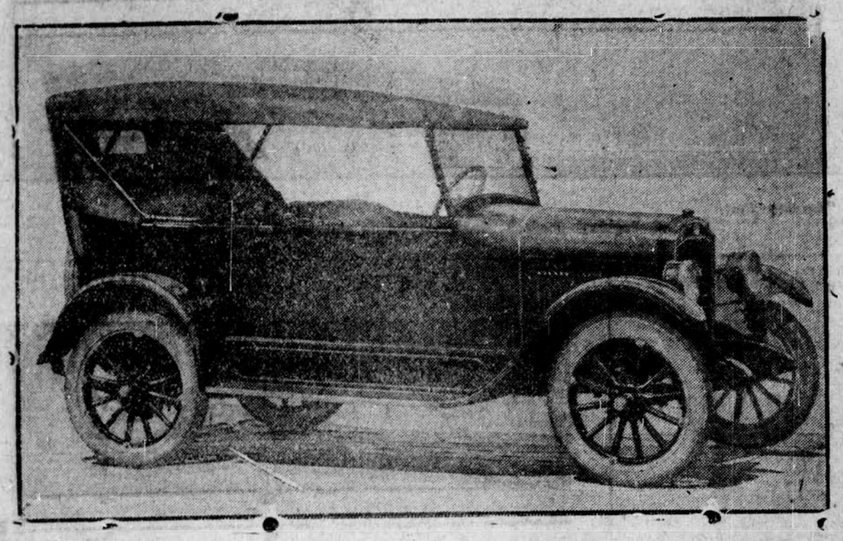

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AMERICAN LETTER.

SUCCESSFUL INDIAN STUDENTS.

WOMAN'S WORLD FAIR.

(BY V. V. O.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

There is always some good in everything, if only we knew how to find it out. Writing in one of the American magazines on India about the possibility of an Independent India, an Anglo-Indian writer, in spite of all the annoying statements he has made therein, has something worthwhile to say. As to his plea that without Britain we can not possibly defend ourselves against foreign aggression, we need not dwell upon it very much as it is but a pet argument of every bureaucracy everywhere in the world and is a "vicious circle" out of which we cannot possibly come out. The writer then makes the following rather pertinent remarks. ". . . . India has none of the three essential characteristics of a national people—race, religion and language." So far as race and religion are concerned, the writer betrays his ignorance of the situation. No nation is pure either in its race or religion and the United States of America is a standing example of this where a large majority of the people profess only nominal Christianity and where there are a large number of people who are avowedly Non-Christian. But the writer's statement about the language is true. As the writer says, "a nation, with no common language (in the absence of which English has become the medium in the intellectual circles) and with 650 different dialects cannot hope to attain even the minimum of solidarity that is absolutely indispensible for uniting the people into a nation." Though we cannot accept all that the writer has to say about the situation of Indian languages, it is high time that we should concentrate part of our energies in this direction. While we are fighting for our political rights, it would be a step in the right direction if more systematic efforts are made to popularize Hindi. This could be done by adopting all the following methods:

1. All our High schools should make Hindi a compulsory subject for the fifth and the sixth grade. (This would not be violating any the rules of the Education Department, I think).

2 Our senators should make an effort without further delay to allow candidates for University examinations to have their optional language as Hindi unless this happens to be also their own vernacular as would be probable in U. P. and the Punjab. If Portuguese and French could be taken as a foreign or a second language, it is an insult to the Indian nation to prevent her people from taking Hindi as their optional language.

3. Congress should make further attempts to popularize Hindi. Mere passing of resolutions would be of no use. Popularization could be done by requesting all nationalist papers like "Kesari," "Forward", "The Chronicle" and all those in particular which are purely vernacular papers, to print at least one column of news in Hindi. The "Kesari" of Poona had started such a column, but for some mysterious reasons it gave up this excellent practise.

These are some of the practical suggestions which could be temporarily resorted to. In the meantime, the Congress should appoint a committee to investigate this question and to suggest practical methods for popularizing Hindi, the future parliamentary language of the United States of India.

INDIAN STUDENTS.

In spite of what has been said and written about the anti-Asiatic activities of Americans in this country, there is no other nation where even half the number of students that are receiving scholarships in this country could be found in any other country. Here is a partial list. C. N. Shah is receiving a scholarship of about Rs. 1,000 a year from the University of Illinois. Mr. N. M. Phatak is acting as an assistant at the North Pacific College of Pharmacy in Portland, Oregon. He was the recipient of a gold medal awarded by Lehn and Fink of New York for writing an illuminating essay on "Comparative Study of Hindu and Western Medicine." Mr. V. V. Oak has been appointed Junior Fellow at the Clark University, Worcester, Mass. Mr. S. D. Satavlekar has received a teaching fellowship for a period of one year at the State Agricultural college, Ames, Iowa. Mr. M. C. T. Katti has a fellowship in Chemistry at the University of Illinois. Mr. Nagendra N Chowdhury is to receive a scholarship at the Nebraska University. Mr. S. N. Roy is a Junior fellow at the Clark University Worcester, Mass. Surely this is wonderful and creditable for our boys! !

STRAY NOTES.

A Woman's World Fair is to be held in Chicago for a week beginning April 18th in order to record the progress of women during the last two hundred years. One of the exibits is to be a collection of newspaper and magazine clippings from publications of all countries during the last two hundred years, showing the storm of protest that has been raised over every proposed step in the advance made by women.

The enrollment in colleges is increasing every year and some of the universities have a very large enrollment. Thus the University of California shows an enrollment of over 15,000, the Columbia University standing next in size.

The latest fad to which serious attention is being paid by the average American newspaper is "The Cross-Word Puzzles." It seems that these newspapers and their readers must always have some sensational news to hang on for a while in order to rouse them. To follow the sensational things in their chronological order during the last year we have: first, the Oil-lease scandal, then the Dawes plan, then the Presidential elections and Mah Jong, and now the Cross-word puzzle. Thus a writer in the "N. Y. Herald Tribune" observes: "In the news colums of the newspaper in the last week the spread of the latest of intellectual diversions is everywhere proclaimed. The University of Kentucky has established a cross-word course in its department of Engineering."

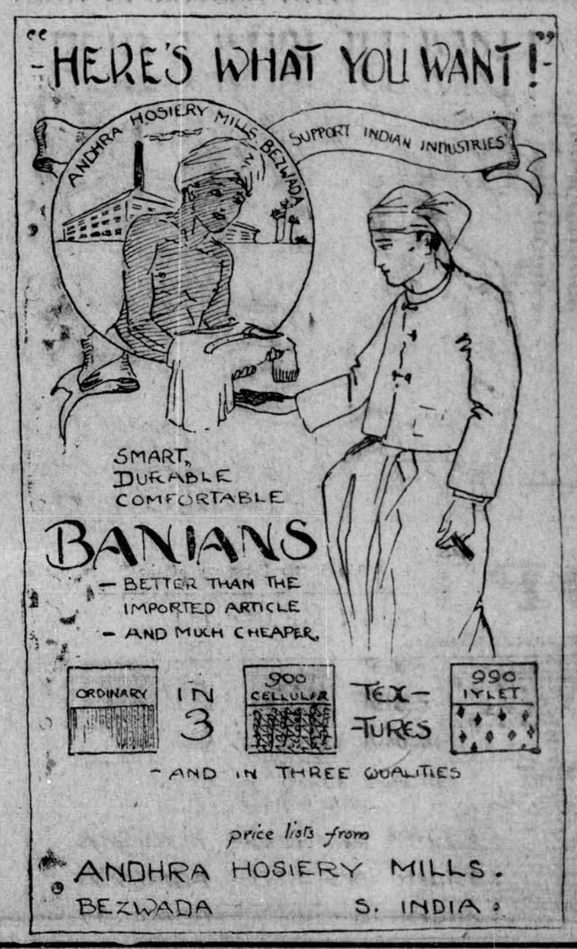
Gloria Swanson, the movie start of this country and the best flapper actor, is married for the third time to a wealthy Frenchman. Do you know the salary she gets for playing in the cast. It is about Rs. 22,00 a week. Of course, there are others working under various companies who get even a larger amount of salaries than this actor. Mary Pickford, the 'sweetheart' of America gets over Rs. 65,000 a week, while the salary of the President of the United States is about Rs. 5,000 a week only!

Prohibition is costing a lot to the American public. As much as Rs. 9,00,00,000 had to be spent in order to make effective this prohibition and yet it is not very difficult to get wine or alchohol in this country. Of course, things are improving and it would take some time before people forget their habit of drink!!

Among the books recommended for summer reading by the Oregon Agricultural College the following two books were listed in the selected list of 75 books.

1. Gandhi's Sermon on the Sea.
2. Gandhi's Young India.

Arthur Petrie has been blind ever since he was two. He is now studying in the Law school at the Wisconsin University. He uses the typewriter for answering the examination papers and takes class-notes with a "Braille writer." Some one reads for him from books and with the remarkable memory he has, never lagged behind the class in his studies.



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THE EASTER IN HOLY LAND.

Courtesy—"Prager Press."

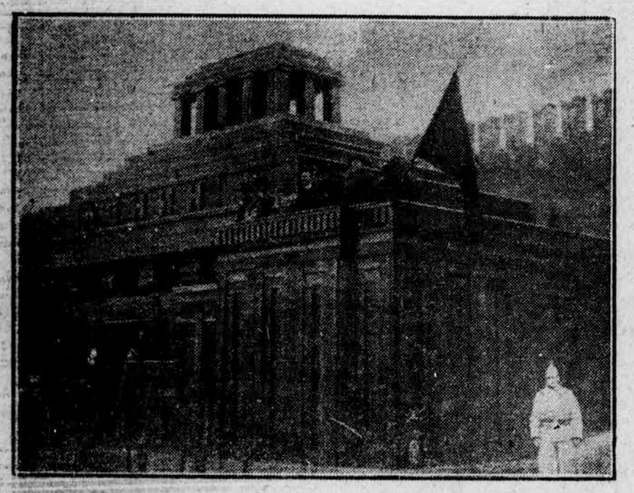
The Easter Ceremony of the Samaritans in Palestine.

THE EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS.

Courtesy—"Morning Post."

One of Zaghloul Pasha's Audiences during the recent Elections.

LENIN MEMORIAL.



Courtesy—"Das Illustrierte Blatt".

LENIN'S MONUMENT AT MOSCOW.

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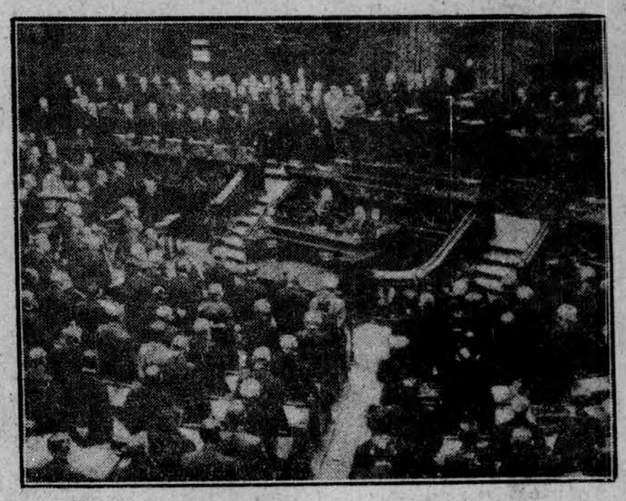
GERMANY'S PARLIAMENT.



Courtesy:—Weser Zeitung

A view of the Reichstag in session with Dr. Simons as president.

EAST AND WEST.

PROTEST TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

ISLAMIC AND ASIATIC REVIVAL.

GRUESOME TALE OF THE PUNJAB.

By ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, March 19.

SNIPPETS.

Last Sunday that untirable Islamic propagandist Dr. H. M. Leon lectured on "Turkish Stories and Story-tellers" to the Southend and Westcliffe Literary Society. Mr. Henry Abrahams presided, and there was a crowded audience.

On Saturday the Workers Welfare League of India is entertaining at tea Mr. Bernard Houghton, I.C.S., Rtd., English correspondent of several labour and nationalist journals in India.

The article in "The Express" by Dr. E. H. Griffin, D.S.O., entitled "Poisoning Islam," has been copied into numerous journals of the world, including Japanese and Chinese prints. Dr. Griffin enters a very creditable protest against the use of poison gas, suffocating gas, etc., by the Spaniards in the attempted suppression of the Moors in the Rif. He wields a powerful and benevolent pen.

BRITAIN AND SPAIN.

The declaration by the Foreign Secretary that Britain sympathised with the Spanish military dictature in its worth of destroying Riffians' freedom aroused quite a noticeable body of dissent. A free Press has, however, effectively boycotted the news. This does not present the expression of dissent going to the Foreign Secretary. Your readers have already read the resolutions passed at a meeting of the "East West Circle," objecting to Mr. Chamberlain's declaration and supporting the Riffians' claim to complete independence. This has been made the subject of a powerful covering letter to the Foreign Secretary.

After forwarding to the Rt. Hon. gentleman the resolution of the East West Circle, the signatories add that it is a body formed for the discussion of matters of mutual concern to peoples of the Eastern and Western hemispheres, the promotion between them of amity and concord and the support of Eastern peoples, or others should the need arise, struggling to maintain their freedom against the unjustifiable aggression of more powerful neighbours.

They express their feelings of surprise and indignation that the British Government should have gone out of its way to officially express sentiments of sympathy with the Spanish Government. They would have preferred the expression of sympathy for a little people, ill-equipped with the means of defence, struggling to preserve their independence against a powerful State which seeks to enforce their submission. They deserve that sympathy as much as Belgium. Those who considered their sacrifices in the late War, were for the furtherance of justice and independence are being poorly rewarded by the condition of a dishonourable and inexcusable aggression on the part of Spain.

The document concludes by expressing the opinion that the Government should restore the confidence of the Muslims of the Empire in a friendly policy towards their interests on the part of the British Government, by a declaration which could have the effect of nullifying the unfortunate implications of the statement made by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons.

ANOTHER "RED FABLE."

Naturally, a society cannot carry out this sort of work, without coming under the observation of the unscrupulous Grub Street garbage journalists. These journalists are, unfortunately, hired by all sorts of journals, first-class and fifth class. Its anti-Socialist propaganda causes even the once respectable "Morning Post" to hire this type of "mouchards." The East West Circle has been made the subject of this sort of attention, but luckily the facts are too palpably exculpatory. In an article entitled "Light on the *Communist* movement" which appeared in "The Morning Post" of Feb. 24, was a small and inconspicuous reference to the East West Circle of which no notice could be taken at the time,—everyone concerned failing to perceive the reference. It was, however, brought to the notice of the President Mr. B. G. Horniman; and a nice rich lie the thing is, so far as the Circle is concerned.

In brief, the article maintains that the communists have been engaged in intensive propaganda in England,—are led and organised by "foreign agents;" that "the members" (it is not quite clear if the reference is to members of the "Communist party," the "Trade Union Minority Movement," or the "Unemployed Workers Movement") are kept up to the mark by the said foreign agents; and now we reach this most alarming passage:

"They are also visited by apparently innocent emissaries such as representatives of. . . the secret 'East and West Circle' . . all seemingly individual societies but all, in fact, inextricably bound up with the Minority Movement."

Need I tell your readers there is not a particle of truth in this reference to the Circle? The list of officers and members is full of men and women who personally are anti-Communists and do not even know what the "Minority Movement" news, I have looked through the membership list and find there members like Capt. Dixon Johnson, a pronounced anti-Communist, Miss Edith Durham a traveller and writer, who is opposed to the Labour movement; Mr. M. Pickthall (novelist) a strong opponent of Communism, Mr. C. Almond. Social-Democratic opponent of Communism, and other well-known anti-Communists like Professor H. M. Leon and Mr. Desai, B.A. The Circle is neither inextricably nor otherwise connected with "the minority movement," "Communist movement," "unemployed workers' movement," "anti-Fascists," nor with any "foreign agents" or foreign moneys whatsoever. It does not draw income from "the dole," "the co-operative movement," nor anything of tire sort. It is a circle for the free discussion of Eastern and Western aims and peoples,—it is independent and free,—it is not secret,—and it is maintained entirely by its own subscriptions. "The Morning Post" has gone entirely astray in using the Circle's name. The Society is entitled to the publications of the unqualified denial which Mr. Horniman is addressing to it. We have, however, such an experience of the journalistic Fascists' love of free speech, that we are doubtful of the insertion of Mr. Horniman's protest.

LAYING-ON THE PAINT.

An editorial article appears in the March "English Review," with the awkward title of "Ascending Islam." This must not be taken as signifying anything like "Climoing up the Golden Stairs." It means something more like "Islam on the Up Grade." At first glance it may look like a warm tribute to the power of Asia, of the Orient, of Islam,—but only at the first glance. It soon becomes evident that it is designed to arouse that strange "complex" of panic and brutality which, in one British type of mentality, induces reaction and the abandonment of constitutionalism. It is worth noting that the reactionary does not hold out a hand to those Muslims who offer to become allies in fighting Bolshevism. Bolshevism is a disease of the West, in this editor's opinion, and Islam a disease of the East. Furthermore, there is a Pan-Asiatic plague also! Here are a few passages:—

"Amidst the resounding complexities of European troubles, the rumblings of subterranean Bolshevism, and the groanings of Englishmen under financial burdens. . . few are inclined to estimate carefully the effect of movements outside the immediate interests of the Western world. . . Asia is stirring. . . Must Asia (ask her writers) bow down for ever at the knees of the West? . . A Press, whose very existence is scarcely recognised by Western men, but which is extent and potent from Tokio to Baghdad and to Cairo, and in many towns whose very names most white men have never heard. 'I have met' says a writer of knowledge (Mr Bernard Temple) 'with Cairo newspapers in Baghdad, Teheran and Peshawar; Constantinople newspapers in Basra and Bombay; Calcutta newspapers in Mahommeah, Kerbala and Port Said.' In the very van of this immense resurgence, like an organised force in the midst of inchoate legions, Islam is rearing again the banner which in the past so long overshadowed Christendom in its folds."

SENSATIONALISM.

All this frothy wordspinning covers lies and hatred. We soon read the orthodox reference to the gentle methods of Christian advocacy and the alleged choice of the "Sword or the Quran," death or conversion to Islam, as the policy of the original Arab conquerors. "In our day," it appears "the essential spirit has remained the same. . . The Turks. . . seem as full of pride and insolence as in the reign of Solyman the Magnificent.

"Whence has come this wondrous renaissance of Islam?" asks the editor. And then he tells us. It all comes about through the dramatic successes of Ibn Saud. But the Sheikh does not suit the editor being possessed of cunning and duplicity. And we are not greatly surprised to find the writer telling us of the "far repercussions," this may have. There is not only a movement of pan-Islamism, which the editor makes out to be a movement of *coloured peoples* against the white world,—but there is also pan-Asianism,—and so on and so on. It is a wicked and virulent article,—a polished and refined hymn of hate. The qualification of such a writer to write of world affairs is to be judged by his reference to the Turks as not white men. He says there is, though almost incredible, a bond of union between Chinamen and Bengali, Turk and Malay," and it consists in a common hatred of the *white* man." The object of all this trash is to urge the cause of white dominance in India as against "the idea of converting India into a self-governing Dominion."

All that twaddle and bluster to cover a commonplace infamy!

THE "LONG DROP."

Lt.-Col. Irvine, C.I.E., writes "Some Notes of a Punjab Judge" in the "English Review." We quote as much as we can find space for, and condense the end of a lovely anecdote—"Chalaki (craftiness) is a very favourite allegation against the police. The Indian Police form a body of hard working and underpaid men who, no doubt, have their own methods of investigating crime (!) but who, in these troublous times, have been wonderfully loyal to their salt. Occasionally, however, such allegations are not without reason, and as affording an instance of police craftiness it may be related how on one occasion a murderer was hanged in gaol and his body was made over for burial to his relations, who removed it on a bullock cart. By some mischance, at the time of execution too long a drop had been allowed."

This had caused the head to be nearly severed from the body. It fell off and rolled away, to be later discovered by a resourceful police officer, who resolved to construct around it a murder trial which should bring him fame and promotion. A lambardar produced an "enemy," and the police turned him into a "murder charge." Only the medical evidence, as to the head saved the neck of the accused so skilfully had the "crime" been constructed (not "reconstructed," as the French police term it.)

Now we ask any decent investigators of statecraft and administration, how India could expect to enjoy the blessings of such a system under Swaraj, Dominion Status, or even the Convention Bill? Once England leaves India's coral strand, other aliens will jump in and at once abolish the privileges of British law. No more long drops and rolling heads by the wayside. And yet there are to be found men and women so insane as to work for their own ideas of Government and law; and to demand the power of making a police officer loyal to his oath, instead of "to his salt." Things are going to the dogs all around. Here, in the midst of a perfectly good British article, instead of referring to a policeman as loyal to the King-Emperor, he is most injudiciously referred to as loyal to his salt. It is by such indiscretions that the fires of anarchy extremism and subversive agitation are fanned.

POLICE POLITICS.

A sample of the rich fruity pabulum allotted to British readers by officials and their friends is afforded by a passage in a book on Crime in India (Melford, 8s. 6d). It is by Mr. S. M. Edwardes "Inspector-General of Police in Bombay." He says that:—

"Of a more sinister character was another of the many frauds for which the wild rumours set afloat during the non-co-operation movement have been responsible. A man representing himself as an agent of Gandhi went about the tea gardens of Assam selling white pills to the coolies as antidotes to the person which (as he declared) the English manager was mixing with their well water. Another imaginative person set up, at first with some success, as a surveyor empowered to make alterations in the Land Register, at a fee of Rs. 5/12 per item, which would enable the ryot to obtain the benefit of an abatement of rent under a new 'law' just promulgated by Gandhi and the present leader of the Bengal Swarajists, Mr. C. R. Das." Had a couple of swindlers represented themselves as agents of the Prince, during his visit to India, the Inspector-General would have not only pursued them with the fury of a hungry tiger, but enlarged upon the pain caused to the august guest. He would have pointed out that the crime was increased by involving an innocent and distinguished person. He would probably have arrested anyone who said that wild rumours set afloat during the Prince's visit were responsible for crimes. He would have had no smile for "imaginative" swindlers who would make use of the Prince's name and speak of 'laws' emanating from him.

Now, why should justifiable wrath and indignation be reserved for the pillars of the police system, and withheld from totally innocent public men with whom the policeman happens to disagree? Why, too, showed the language employed in the latter case be so involved, as to suggest, *at a first glance*, that the non-co-operation movement has been responsible for frauds?

MAKING BOLSHEVIKS.

Reuter in February attributed an assault by strikers on a Japanese cotton mill at Shanghai to the influence of Chinese Bolsheviks. It admitted that "the trouble is partly due to various grievances such as dismissal of employees."

A clearer view of the relations of cause and effect is evidenced in news from India, that Mr. Bharucha wrote in an appeal for the tenants of Bombay and for the extension of the Rent Act: "I appeal to the members of the Council not to turn tenants into Bolsheviks by refusing them much needed help."

The only question that now remains is: What about it, if the Council declines to relieve the tenants' misery? If the Council should ignore the Bombay tenants' protest against actual and projected increases of rent, which they are suffering from unemployment and under-employment, distress and misery,—and the tenants turn Bolshevik? Will Mr. Bharucha desert the tenants?

After all, why worry? Is it not a constantly repeated tag that Bolshevism is fundamentally incapable of penetrating the Oriental spirit. If so, the housowners can sleep peacefully.

INDIA TURKEY AND THE AIR.

Sir Sefton Brancker, director of *Civil* aviation, and "air vice marshal" of *military* ditto, returned on Tuesday last having completed the journey to India and back. Sir Sefton spoke of the need for aviation landing places along the Gulf between Basra and Karachi. He spoke of landing place facilities, of centres for traffic etc. As to the most important centre from the traffic point of view he put Bombay first, Calcutta second. It is from Mr. A. P. Tully's new Constantinople sheet, "The Bulletin of the Anglo-Turkish Commercial Association" we learn that Sir Sefton found only one British commercial representative in Angora. On the other hand he found 10 French, 10 Italian, and 50 German. By the way we must congratulate Mr. A. P. Tully (vice president of the Anglo-Turkish Society) on his enterprise in starting "The Bulletin" the address is Anglo-Turkish Commercial Association,—Yeramian Han,—Moumhani, Galata, (Constantinople).

FACULTY VIEWS.

Mr. Oswald Mosley, a swell "Labour" member in the last Parliament, has on his return from India written on the "Herald" three articles on the relations of England and India, dated March 6, 13, and 16. The tone is polite, but traces are to be seen of old ideas and the influence of "Depressed Classes" lobbyists. In his concluding article of Monday last Mr. Mosley alludes to Hindu-Muslim riots,—and regrets what he describes as the "seemingly universal belief among Indians that they are largely fomented by British influences on the outworn theory of Divide and Rule." He defends Imperialism from such a charge "It is," this Labour spokesman declares, "incredible that even the stupidest and least scrupulous of Imperialists could deliberately stimulate events which can only encourage the Pan-Islamic Movement (sic). For on every such outbreak, eyes are cast across the frontier, away from the great vision of Indian nationalism towards the rising Crescent." I regard this as cultivated speech, but mischievous twaddle. And one gathers how small a support (or even comprehension) of Indian views one may expect from Mr. Mosley, from the amazingly credulous Imperialism of his reference to "that passionate belief that that Indian to-day is governed, not in the interests of the Indians, but on the interests of the British." He hopes to eradicate that suspicion but he does nothing to prove it incorrect.

GOOD EFFECTS.

Nevertheless, Mr. Mosley's reports of Indian opinions seem to have sufficed to put the wind up the calm officialism of "The Daily Herald." In an article yesterday that journal warned the public who were gaping at the returned 17,000 flier, that

"It would be a pitiful comment on our use of great opportunities if we succeeded in flying to India just when the Indians had been goaded by lack of sympathy and overbearing Imperialism into declining to be endowed any longer with the benefits of British rule!"

Our congratulations to "Fyfe's Own Daily" on an accession of strength on a matter very serious for the Labour Government of the future.

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